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MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1767

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WARSAW PACT AND GROUPS OF FORCES

EXCESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL VEHICLES CRITICIZED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Col-Engr A. Pokotilo, chief of motor maintenance service, GSFG Air Forces: "An 'Office' on Wheels"]

[Text] Recently, the officers of the motor maintenance service at our headquarters analyzed how officers use the official vehicles at their disposal. I can tell you frankly that many discrepancies were discovered. Chief among these was the considerable excessive use of vehicles. Why do such things sometimes happen?

In connection with this matter, we spoke with the commander of an independent airfield maintenance support battalion, Lt Col A. Fedenko. Why, over the course of one year, did his official car cover a distance twice as great as the set limit? Becoming angry, Anatoliy Vasil'yevich gave many reasons. Indeed, on flying day, he, the commander, has to find time to monitor the quality of the runway and taxiway preparation, visit many installations located in various corners of the airfield and so forth. The facts, however, indicate that far from all of the trips made by the battalion commander's UAZ were out of necessity.

One day, a bus carrying Anatoliy Vasil'yevich's colleagues was on its way to an official meeting at higher headquarters, while the commander's official vehicle rode along behind. It was frequently possible to observe similar "cavalcades" which differed only in that they had the air regimental commander's UAZ or another car up ahead. Had Fedenko used the transportation that was going his way, the figure on the odometer of his official car would have been much lower.

Officer Fedenko's reference to the necessity of making numerous trips about the airfield also sounded unconvincing. Nearby are exactly the same airfield facilities of another battalion commander. He, however, does not have an overconsumption of fuel. Could it be because he approaches the conservation of material resources in a careful manner which shows a concern for the state?

Many of the installations at the airfield are located close to one another. I had many times noted how some of the officers who had official cars at their disposal became accustomed to riding, even over distances which would be more easily and, by the way, more advantageously traversed on foot. Therefore, I think it is always useful to ask oneself: "Is it possible to get by without driving?" I am sure that in many cases it would prove to be possible.

Here is an example. Lt Col Voronin's official car had served out its useful life, and for some time the officer remained, as they say, "without a mount." Well, what of it? Oleg Yegorovich began planning his working day carefully and systematized the monitoring and checking of his subordinates' performance. He then did not have to visit the facilities. Business, however, did not suffer as a result. His deputies, having received greater independence, sensed the commander's trust in them and began to treat the execution of their duties with a greater sense of responsibility. A vehicle, however, was once again placed at his disposal. Lt Col Voronin's needs are now fully satisfied by only one-half the yearly motor-vehicle resources allotted to him.

It is no secret that some commanders have turned their official vehicles into "offices" in which they spend almost all of their working day. Some will even give instructions to their subordinates without getting out of the vehicle. The only pity is that these officer-leaders do not think about how much this management style costs the state. Indeed, the kilometers covered by vehicles in excess of the limit bring about an excessive turnover in fuel and spare parts and lead to a premature exhaustion of motor-vehicle resources.

Let us imagine for a minute the fate of a unit's motor-vehicle support plan if many of the official vehicles "roll" past the established maximum. The picture we obtain is not a happy one.

Yes, sometimes the need arises for the more active utilization of a vehicle in the interests of service. It is possible to have episodic overexpenditures of those motor-vehicle resources which are planned for a given period of time. Naturally, a zealous and disciplined officer will then put the vehicle in the garage for a certain period of time so that all of this can be "entered" into the limit schedule. This, incidentally, is how the overwhelming majority of commanders and chiefs operate.

Unfortunately, however, officer-leaders sometimes deviate from observance of the limit discipline in all sorts of ways. For example, motor pool officers caused a considerable overexpenditure of motor resources for the vehicle entrusted to Lt Col V. Kukarkin. They then considered it expedient not to give the vehicle a transport coupon for the new year. Obviously, this had to be done temporarily in order to pay back the overexpenditure. One would think that officer Kukarkin would have to make changes in his style of organization. He, however, preferred another, rather peculiar variant. By devious means, Kukarkin obtained a transport coupon and continued to ride around in his vehicle. In this case, the vehicle once again "rolled" past the established mileage limit. Stricter measures had to be taken to influence the offender--he was reprimanded. In addition, a part of the cost of the excess fuel was taken out of the officer's pay.

Particularly upsetting is the fact that military vehicles are sometimes used to make trips for purposes which are far removed from the interests of the service. One time, in the morning hours of a holiday, a vehicle rolled out of the motor pool with deputy commander Maj A. Barkalov at the wheel and left in an unknown direction beyond the boundaries of the air garrison. Clearly, the vehicle was being used for a purpose for which it was not intended. In actuality, as it turned out, he just wanted to go for a drive.

As a rule, limits are exceeded where an atmosphere of great mutual need has not been created and where laxity in service is allowed. This is the kind of unit in which A. Barkalov serves. Here the established rules for making a trip by vehicle are frequently not observed. Sometimes the vehicles are released from the motor pool without a detail or with trip tickets improperly drawn up, passing up the chief of the checkpoint.

It is believed that great untapped reserves for saving material resources can be found in treating assigned official vehicles in a manner which shows a concern for the state and in keeping a strict account of each kilometer covered. For this reason, as was emphasized by the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it will be necessary to make people strictly responsible for overconsumption and for exceeding norms and limits.

9512

CSO: 1801/241

ARMED FORCES

ARMY DAY ARTICLE BY TRANSCAUCASUS COMMANDER KULISHEV

PM031321 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Feb 83 pp 1, 3

[GruzINFORM-attributed article by Col Gen O. V. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Order Transcaucasus Military District pegged to Soviet Army and Navy Day: "Mighty Guardian of Socialism and Peace"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet people are now in their fourth decade of life and labor under peaceful skies. Our gains in economic and social development are great. Our plans and prospects are imposing. But peace is required for their successful implementation. The aspiration for peace of our party and people and their constant struggle to strengthen it have always been combined with Soviet people's high political vigilance and their constant concern for the defense of the socialist fatherland. This is caused by the fact that the policy of imperialism today exhibits particularly explicitly adventurism and a readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests for the sake of its narrow mercenary goals.

The U.S. ruling circles, inflating the myth of an alleged "Soviet military threat," have intensified political ideological and economic pressure on socialism and on the national liberation movement. President Reagan has proclaimed a "crusade" against the USSR and the other socialist states. Imperialist reaction's malicious anti-Soviet and anticommunist objectives have been expressed with utmost frankness in the "direct confrontation" strategy adopted by Washington in the 1980's. The priority objective of this aggressive strategy is the elimination of the approximate balance of military and strategic forces existing between the United States and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact member countries, an aspiration to overtake the Soviet Union militarily and dictate terms to it.

The U.S. claims to world hegemony are based on an unprecedented arms race which is entering a qualitatively new and much more dangerous stage embracing ever newer types of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, all types of military activity in practically all parts of the world. In the next 5 years alone (1983-87) the Pentagon's expenditure will reach over \$1.6 trillion. This is six times more than total U.S. expenditure throughout World War II.

The advancement of new military programs is inseparably linked with the escalation of strategic concepts and doctrines like the "first disarming nuclear

"strike," "limited nuclear war," "protracted nuclear war" and others. This is also served by the NATO decision to deploy 600 U.S. medium range missiles in Europe.

The situation near our motherland's southern borders continues to become more complex. The Near East conflict's deteriorating increasingly through the fault of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

All in all, as the Warsaw Pact member states' political declaration notes, the situation is becoming increasingly complex, international tension is increasing and the threat of war, primarily nuclear war, is intensifying.

Under these conditions and while exercising leadership of the building of communism, our party is forced to show constant concern for strengthening the country's defense capability. "To provide everything that is needed for the army and navy," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his speech at the Party Central Committee's November (1982) Plenum, "has been and continues to be considered an obligatory matter, especially in today's international situation."

CSO: 1801/268

ARMED FORCES

'KRASNAYA ZVEZDA' ON IMPORTANCE OF 'COMBAT DUTY'

PM151033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Combat Duty"]

[Text] Every day and hour many armed forces servicemen are on combat duty, which even in peacetime is the fulfillment of a combat task. They are given special responsibility for the inviolability of the fatherland's frontiers and the protection of Soviet people's peaceful labor.

The present international situation attests most obviously to the growth of imperialism's aggressive military preparations aimed against the socialist community countries. The reactionary circles of the United States and the other NATO countries are building up the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and seeking to disrupt the military strategic equilibrium which has taken shape in the world and to bend the course of world events to their will.

...Washington's present policy," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his report "Sixty Years of the USSR," "has exacerbated the international situation to extremely dangerous limits." All this obliges the motherland's armed defenders to follow vigilantly the imperialist forces' intrigues, to be constantly on guard, and to observe the greatest vigilance and strengthen their combat readiness.

Those entrusted with combat duty have the most modern weapons and combat equipment in their hands: formidable strategic and air defense missiles, all-weather interceptor aircraft, reliable radar stations, communications systems and automated control systems and other complex electronic devices. The duty of every serviceman is to strictly fulfill his functional duties as a member of the duty shifts and crews, to know his weapons and equipment to perfection and to keep them in a state of constant readiness for combat use.

A lot of experience in working with subunit personnel on combat duty has been accumulated in the troops. This work is performed purposefully and specifically in, for instance, the air defense regiment under the command of Guards Col V. Nechayev. The commanders and political workers explain in depth to the servicemen the present international situation and the party and government demands on the troops' combat readiness. The unit sets

great store by special training and psychological preparation of the missile men, study of the tactical potential of air attack facilities, and the ability to detect and identify airborne targets even on the basis of incomplete, fragmented data and to destroy them with the first launch at maximum distances. This approach rules out any accidents or errors in the specialists' actions or failures in the combat equipment. And as a result the missile men invariably display a high degree of vigilance and discipline on combat duty.

The main role in maintaining vigilance on combat duty belongs to the officers and ensigns heading the duty subunits, crews and shifts. Nowadays the time taken to assess the situation and take decisions is measured in minutes and even seconds. And the effective use of this time depends primarily on those who lead the duty subunits. They must act boldly and resolutely and use all forces and means at their disposal to ensure unfailing fulfillment of the combat task.

The level of vigilance and readiness for the start of combat operations among the duty crews and shifts largely depends on each specialist's thoroughness and discipline. An order, instruction or command must be fulfilled precisely within the minimum time possible. Combat duty discipline presupposes in addition enterprising and resourceful action and the ability at any moment to concentrate and channel one's will and skill toward the best fulfillment of the combat task. This fact must be considered in the process of training and educating personnel. Cases are known when even experienced servicemen have relaxed, acted sluggishly and without initiative and have failed to implement in full the duties set them. It is essential also to bear in mind that some experienced servicemen sometimes began to treat combat duty like ordinary service, elements of indifference and complacency can be observed in them, and the sharp edge of responsibility and vigilance is blunted. And it is only a step from this to negligence. Of course, these phenomena are isolated, but they must be forestalled.

Party political work is a very important means of mobilizing servicemen to ensure constant, unremitting vigilance and the excellent fulfillment of combat duty tasks. This work must be performed uninterruptedly, actively and creatively and encompass with its influence all aspects and all elements of this very important type of martial activity. The effectiveness of party political work largely depends on the skillful placement of the party and Komsomol aktiv, the use of the most effective forms of ideological influence and the ensuring of a clear-cut system of political information. That is why commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations must constantly seek out ways of increasing political influence on the quality of combat duty, seeking the highest degree of vigilance, discipline and organization among the servicemen.

Modern combat equipment and armaments are collective in character, and their effective use depends literally on each man. That presupposes a highly developed sense of collectivism, mutual aid among specialists, the ability to act in nonstandard circumstances when the situation changes sharply and requires instant reactions and the taking of precise, rapid decisions,

and the ability when necessary to take a comrade's place. Daily attention must be paid to the formation of these qualities. Commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations must seek to ensure that all duty shifts and crews are psychologically tempered, well organized combat collectives and that every specialist is clearly aware of his role and responsibility for the overall success.

For the successful execution of combat duty, active use must be made of competition launched this training year under the slogan "raise vigilance and reliably safeguard the motherland's defense!" Experience shows that where socialist pledges adopted for the combat duty period are marked by a specific nature and promote the successful solution of tasks to the maximum, where commanders and political workers seek their unconditional fulfillment, vigilance is always higher and discipline always stronger. That is why summing up the results of combat duty must be closely linked with an analysis of competition progress and the leaders' achievements must be publicized and shortcomings given a principled assessment.

Achieving the point where duty crews, shifts and subunits perform the tasks set them in exemplary fashion and perform their crucial service to an excellent standard means making a substantial contribution to raising the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

CSO: 1801/266

GROUND FORCES

NIGHT RECONNAISSANCE DESCRIBED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 24 Jan 83)
pp 14-15

[Article by Maj A. Alistratov, Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District:
"Target Search at Night"]

[Text] Night was coming into its own, and the subunits slated for reconnaissance were doing everything they could to reveal the "enemy's" combat formation and deduce his plan. After all, armed with modern armored personnel carriers and tanks, he could regroup under the cover of darkness and foul weather, and concentrate his main efforts in new sectors.

The situation was complicated by the adverse weather--fog and drizzle. Under these conditions the burden had to be carried by the ground radar reconnaissance posts. They were positioned in such a way that roads, intersections, probable routes of movement of "enemy" troops and areas of terrain which the enemy could utilize to improve his defenses at night were within the observation and search sector of each station. This precluded redundant reconnaissance of the same target. In order to insure stable communication and swift reporting of reconnaissance information, the radar stations were deployed right at the command and observation points of the subunit commanders.

Operator Private V. Oganessian was the first to detect the "enemy." His station was operating in manual mode, which permitted him to significantly reduce the time required to search for a target and determine its coordinates. The operator established that an infantry group numbering five or six men was laying a minefield in no-man's land. Oganessian reported the bearing of the group, and the range to it. And as soon as it came within range of the machine-gun's night sight, the gunner opened fire and annihilated it.

An automatic grenade launcher was deployed right next to the radar station. This made it possible to do without communication resources and to reduce the time before opening fire, operating according to the principle of reacting immediately to target inputs. Operator Private A. Novikov gave the crew of the automatic grenade launcher the bearing to the target in degrees and the distance to it. The crew immediately set its grenade launcher with a compass and fixed the range on the sight scale. Then the barrel of the grenade launcher was aligned with the zero mark on the sight, and the weapon was aimed by superimposing the crosshairs of the sight over an illuminated aiming post. This

made it possible to fire the weapon at a range exceeding the possibilities of night sighting, reconnaissance and observation instruments.

In one of the phases of combat the station at which Private V. Belituyev worked as an operator was correcting the fire of an artillery battery. Using an aiming circle, the subunit commander determined the grid bearing from the command and observation point to the station. Setting a grid bearing opposite to that indicated by the battery commander on his azimuth scale, the operator turned the reference point unit and antenna of the station in the direction of the battery commander's aiming circle and locked them in position. The operator used the sight on the station's antenna to line up precisely with the aiming circle. After this he turned the reference point unit and the antenna into the reconnaissance sector. The station was now oriented and ready to provide data for artillery fire--grid bearing and range to target. The operator completed his mission successfully. A mortar platoon advancing toward the gun positions and up to a platoon of infantry on armored personnel carriers were annihilated on the basis of his report.

During the critique the lesson leader mentioned the proficiency of the operators of the ground radar reconnaissance stations and their ability to get the most out of the equipment.

The praise directed toward the scouts was equally shared by the NCOs who trained the soldiers to work with the station. I was afforded the opportunity of meeting with one of them--Junior Sergeant R. Adamonis, and to reveal some of the features of the procedures he uses to train operators.

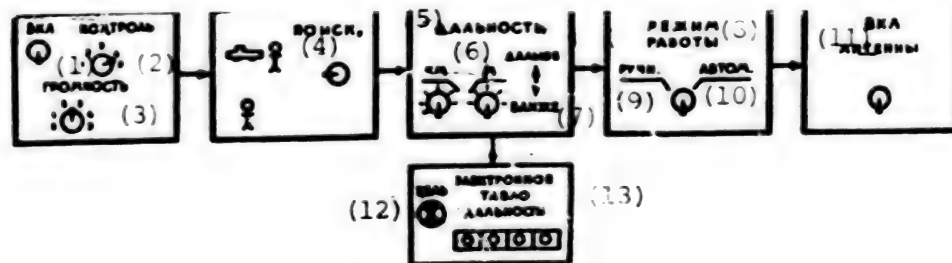
Let me note first of all that an officer usually conducted the theoretical lessons, which familiarized the soldiers with the purpose of the station, the layout and principle of its combat use and so on. Junior Sergeant Adamonis handled what we can call the practical aspect: He monitored the independent work of the soldiers with the manual and the radar operating instructions, and he helped each soldier to learn the arrangement of the station's units and blocks, the tuning fixtures and the controls. In other words he made sure that the subordinates would firmly assimilate the order of deploying and packing up the station.

The hardest thing for the soldiers to do was to learn how to control the station without mistakes during target search using different operating modes, and to determine the range parameters of target search. But this was also the most important part of the training, because the automatic, precise actions of an operator are the principal signs of his high qualification.

Work at the radar station begins with training in the use of the controls at a slow pace--from the tumbler switches used to test the storage batteries to the switches used to set the range to the target.

The figure below is a mnemonic diagram of the actions of an operator preparing a station for work. This is not as simple as it might seem at first glance. Experience has shown that an operator's acquisition of the initial habits of working with the station's controls is the foundation of further increase in

proficiency. The junior sergeant requires his operator to prepare the station "blind": He must repeat all of the necessary operations aloud from memory, strictly in their sequence. And it is only after the soldier is able to describe all the procedures without hesitation that the junior sergeant permits him to work with the materiel. Arbitrarily changing the positions of the controls, he asks the operator to prepare the station for work without looking at the control panel, explaining each operation aloud as he proceeds. If the student makes even an insignificant mistake, he has to start all over again.



Mnemonic Diagram of the Actions of an Operator
Preparing a Station for Work

Key:

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Switch | 8. Operating mode |
| 2. Control | 9. Manual |
| 3. Volume | 10. Automatic |
| 4. Search | 11. Antenna switch |
| 5. Range | 12. Target |
| 6. Farther | 13. Electron range display |
| 7. Closer | |

The junior sergeant makes it understood to the soldier that making the operations automatic is not an end unto itself. It is dictated by the combat situation and by various unfavorable conditions when it may be impossible to even see the control panels.

The operators are taught how to seek and detect targets in a special area of the tactical training field. The senior commander creates the appropriate situation, and he details servicemen and combat equipment (a motor vehicle, a tank) to act as real targets and to move on a front of 150-200 meters.

In the beginning the junior sergeant explains the characteristics of each target as it shows up. He explains how the signal changes depending on the nature of the target, on its range and on presence of traces from terrain features. Having taught the operator to aim the antenna with the sight, on an individual for example, the the junior sergeant allows the former to listen to the signal in the earphones, and he requires him to memorize that sound. The fact is that no matter what the situation, a signal from a particular target will always be the same.

Then the training gets more complex. This time the route taken by the soldier acting as a target passes through terrain covered with dense vegetation (tall grass, brush) or a forest background. Naturally the signal reflected from the terrain features would be stronger. It is significantly more difficult to recognize the "voice" of a target on such backgrounds. This is the time for the operator to develop his "feel"--that is, his ability to discern the typical characteristics of a target's manifestation. As an example if the station has detected a single soldier, a low noise recalling the crunching of dry litter beneath a person's feet is heard in the earphones. Such a signal can be heard from an individual moving frontally in relation to the radio station up to 300 meters away.

If the target is farther away, or if it is at an angle to the station's position, the reflected signal recalls the squeaking of snow beneath an individual's feet in sub-zero weather: Its tone is high, it repeats itself more frequently, and it is much less audible.







During the training sessions the operator learns that the signals reflected from terrain features are monotonous, exhibiting no significant changes in the range of sound qualities. When a moving target arises on this background, intermittent signals arise. The art of the operator is to detect and identify these signals. Sometimes they are so weak that it takes exceptional proficiency to recognize them.

Determining the range to a target also requires a certain knack. Whatever the search mode, be it manual or automatic, the first time a signal arises it does not last long, and the first task of the operator is to get this signal to remain constant. For this purpose he orients the antenna in the direction of the target's motion, and he turns it slightly left and right in such a way as to maximize the signal from the target. Concurrently he begins to determine the range to it. In other words the operator in a sense unifies his ability to detect a target and his habits of working with the range determination controls.

Having ascertained the presence of a target in automatic mode, the operator switches the station to manual and determines the bearing to the target using an azimuth scale. Then using the target range switch he sets the detection zone. Here is an example.

The operator listens to the signal from the target at ranges from 1,000 to 2,000 meters. Then he sets the target range switch " ± 100 " in the + position. When signal audibility is maximum the distance from 1,100 to 1,200 meters lights up on the electronic display. This is the search zone. Now the operator sets the "Closer-Farther" switch in the "Closer" position, and turning the " ± 25 " knob he sets the distance to the target on the range scale on the basis of the greatest signal volume. If the target cannot be heard, he sets the switch to its "Farther" position. But if the target remains "silent" here as well, its detection would require changing the search zone by setting the " ± 100 " switch in its - (minus) position. The procedure for determining range is the same as above.

Mnemonic Diagram of Operational Card Used to Train an Operator to Determine the Range to Target

Operation	Nature of Work	Manifestation, Symbol or Sign
1 Поиск (1) 	Work with station to determine equipment and individual	
2 Цель (2)  Наушники (3)	Listening to signal	When target appears, "Target" indicator lamp lights Typical sound arises in earphones
3 Дальность (4) 1000 3000 	Target from 1,000 to 2,000 meters	Counter of range display reflects antenna beam scan every 100 meters (1,000, 1,100 etc.)
4 Дальность (4) +100 -100 	Search zone constricted to 100 meters	Counter of range display reflects antenna beam scan from 1,000 to 1,100 meters
5 а) Положение (5) «Дальность» (4) -25 +25 	Far boundary of search zone has been determined Search interval reduced to 25 meters beginning with far boundary	Counter of range display reflects search at far boundary (1,075-1,100 meters)
6 б) Положение (6) «Вликане» (4) -25 +25 	Near boundary of search zone has been determined Search interval reduced to 25 meters beginning with near boundary	Counter of range display reflects search at near boundary (1,000-1,025 meters)

[Key on Following Page]

Key:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Search | 4. Range |
| 2. Target | 5. "Farther" position |
| 3. Earphones | 6. "Closer" position |

Thus the operator's order of work with the station's control console to determine the distance to a target may be boiled down to the following rules.

First, when a target appears in automatic search mode, the operator determines the zone within which it has arisen. For this purpose he uses the switches indicating the range to the target in kilometers and " ± 100 ."

Second, he determines the zone boundary nearest to the target, using the "Closer-Farther" switch.

Third, if the operator hears the target in the "Farther" position he sets the " ± 25 " switch to - (minus), while on the other hand, if the target is heard with the switch in its "Closer" position, he sets the switch to + (plus).

Fourth, he constantly monitors the electronic display, which gives the range to the target.

Junior Sergeant Adamonis uses operational cards to improve the habits of ground radar reconnaissance station operators. These cards help to develop the motor habits of the soldiers and their ability to perform all mechanical operations automatically. Thus the operator gets more time to think out the situation and to determine the direction of motion of the target, the boundaries of its detection zone and its character.

It stands to reason that this procedure for training ground radar reconnaissance station operators is not stereotypic. It allows broad room for the creativity of each lesson leader. However, Junior Sergeant Adamonis's experience could be used as a basis by all NCOs who will be given the job of training subordinates to search for targets at night.

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GROUND FORCES

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE STRESSED

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETS in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 24 Jan 83)
pp 18-19

[Article by Warrant Officer A. Milyukov, antiaircraft artillery battery chief, Red Banner Volga Military District: "The First Commandment"]

[Text] Responding to my question as to what moral-combat qualities a soldier cannot do without, during a lesson on regulations with young soldiers, Private Anatoliy Kurekov and other novices spoke of bravery, valor and steadfastness, but there was little said about another quality so necessary to a warrior--discipline.

It is not right away, of course, that the young soldier begins to understand the significance of discipline to maintaining combat readiness. Nor does he acquire the habit of always complying with the regulations and of unquestioning performance and obedience right away.

It was hard for Private A. Kurekov to get used to military discipline as well. At times he would be late for formation, he would not make his bed, and he would not shine his boots. Moreover he did not show any special enthusiasm in fulfilling Sergeant Shaykh-Akhmed Khadisov's demands. On becoming aware of the squad commander's difficulties I asked him what he intended to do.

"I'll get Kurekov to memorize the responsibilities the regulations impose on a soldier to the letter, and then recite them to me. That might help."

I did not countermand his decision. But I stated my opinion: The regulations could be learned mechanically, but that will not keep someone from acting contrary to them. If the sergeant wished this not to happen, stating his demands would not be enough: He would also have to persuade his subordinate. Kurekov had to be made to recognize that failure to fulfill a commander's instructions is a violation of the law, the oath and the regulations.

"I don't think he'd ever understand," Khadisov sighed.

I decided to select an appropriate moment to talk with the negligent soldier frankly in the presence of the squad commander. The battery had just returned

from firing practice. The results were much less than expected--the low score of KhadISOV's squad had its effect. In a word, there were grounds for a talk.

I began our conversation in a round-about way. I asked Kurekov if the soldiers had any complaints about their rations in the field, if they had been supplied with warm clothing, and if they had received enough ammunition. The soldier looked at me in disbelief, and replied with no waste of words: "Everything's O.K., no one had any complaints."

"That would mean that I must have fulfilled the orders given to me precisely and on time. But what do think, what was it that kept your squad from succeeding in the mission?" I asked, knowing from the sergeant that Kurekov, who was a member of the gun crew, had not given anything close to his best performance.

"Obviously the squad is not working together."

"Right. But how could it ever work together if you have not learned to understand the commander intuitively and to react immediately to his commands and signals?"

Gradually I led the soldier to the idea that his habit of procrastinating in his responsibilities, his personal slovenliness and his lack of diligence had a detrimental effect on the actions of the rest of the crew. The squad was late in preparing the materiel for fire. In real combat the firepower of the entire antiaircraft battery would have been weakened owing to that one inoperable gun.

There is wisdom in those army sayings: "Discipline is the mother of victory," "It's just one step from discipline to heroism." This is confirmed by numerous examples from the unit's combat history. I related one of them to Kurekov.

Once the enemy broke through the sector in which antiaircraft gunners led by Sergeant Georgiy Goncharik were deployed. But the enemy's numerical superiority did not cause the soldiers to retreat. All were dominated by a single thought: The orders had to be fulfilled at all costs. Faithful to the oath and their duty, Goncharik and his subordinates courageously fought, and they would not let the enemy pass.

It was not difficult for Kurekov to deduce where I was going.

"Next time I'll want to do better, I'll try to do as well as the others," he vowed.

"It's hard to rely on a person who only does what he wants to do," I noted. "A soldier is strong when he is capable of subordinating his own mood and his own feelings to what is most important at the given moment--fulfilling orders."

"Do you think I'm a weak man?"

"Show me otherwise, and I couldn't be more pleased."

But Kurekov continued to violate discipline. Sergeant Khadisov subjected him to punishment for fighting in the ranks. The soldier once again raised an objection:

"Nobody gets punished for such a small thing in the other squads."

Unfortunately he was right. Frequently the commander of the neighboring squad, Sergeant A. Antonyuk, had often looked condescendingly at what he thought were insignificant deviations from the regulations. When a soldier failed to report fulfillment of instructions or when a soldier spoke to the sergeant in an improper way, it was as if Antonyuk did not notice.

Things like this happened as well: The sergeant would make sure that the beds of his subordinates had been made well, but he would not care if other soldiers made their beds haphazardly. When asked why he felt this way, the answer would be: "Those bunks don't belong to my soldiers, and besides, it's the daily detail's job to keep order around here."

For me personally, the daily cares of running the outfit have never overshadowed my responsibility for discipline. Responsibility that is discussed in the first lines of the regulations is equally applicable to a sergeant-major and detachment commander. For example if I have managed to get the right sizes of clothing for the soldiers and to make sure that all of their gear is in good repair, no soldier could expect any sympathy from me if he wears his uniform improperly. If I have taken the pains to create a smoking area, be kind enough to smoke where you're supposed to. Of course, when I make demands, I make them of myself first--in maintaining proper appearance and in observing proper mutual relationships. Things cannot be otherwise. Only a commander who is a model in all things will be trusted, imitated and followed by the soldiers.

I arranged a serious talk on this issue with the sergeants, having invited the battery commander, Senior Lieutenant A. Sivokobyl'skiy, to participate. The commander pointed out Sergeant A. Antonyuk's impermissible condescension toward things he wrongly believed to be inconsequential, and he recalled how important it is to combine explanation with high exactingness toward oneself and one's subordinates. Only with this approach can proper behavior become the first commandment of the service of every soldier from the very beginning.

On learning that Private Kurekov had been a carpenter before joining the army, I asked him to build a personal services room and a storeroom. This task was interesting to the soldier, and the trust I showed in him made his spirits soar. He often had to work on his own, but not once did he let me down or violate discipline: He could not have done a better job. The penalty that had been imposed on Kurekov was repealed. And when I announced my thanks to the soldier in front of the whole formation, I emphasized the fact that he had earned it for the diligence he had displayed.

Time passed. The unit commander sent a letter of thanks to the parents of an outstanding trainer, Sergeant Khadisov. The reply followed shortly. The letter from Zaita Khadisova was read before the formation. Khadisov's mother appealed to his fellow soldiers with the following words: "Remember that an order from a commander is the will of the motherland, the people and consequently your mothers.... Nothing should distract you from fulfilling your military duty!"

"You know what my mother did not say and what my grandfather Nazhmudin, a war veteran, would have necessarily recalled?" I managed to overhear the sergeant talking with his fellow servicemen later on. "Banish all carelessness from yourselves, no matter how slight, all self-interest; otherwise you will have to pay dearly for these faults in real combat. Not only would your own death be futile and meaningless in such a case, but also it may cause your comrades to perish as well."

Today, ask any of the soldiers of the battery what quality a soldier's development begins with, and I am sure you will hear what you would want to hear:

"Discipline."

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GROUND FORCES

WARRANT OFFICER'S SERVICE SNARLED IN RED TAPE

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 24 Jan 83)
pp 18-19

[Article by correspondent Yu. Konorov: "Money is Not the Problem"]

[Text] Warrant Officer N. Ignatushchenko followed the point of his pen down the list of names on the pay sheet searching for his own, when suddenly something out of the ordinary caused him to reread a line.

"Commander, 2d Platoon, Warrant Officer Lebedev"--it declared.

"But if Lebedev is the commander of 2d Platoon, then what am I?" puzzled Nikolay Anikandrovich.

It was a reasonable question. The fact is that almost 3 years ago, when the commander of 2d Platoon left the unit, he transferred all of the affairs and property of the platoon to Warrant Officer Ignatushchenko, in compliance with the company commander's orders. From that time on, Ignatushchenko performed these responsibilities: He conducted specialized lessons, he made sure that the platoon personnel complied strictly with military discipline, and he wrote out the daily reports.

Of course, no official order had appointed him to this new position, and Ignatushchenko was not paid the difference. But is money the most important thing? The most important thing is to like your work and get along with people. Things were all in order for Nikolay Anikandrovich in this area: He had 23 years of continuous and faultless service in the unit behind him. Not that long ago he was presented another award in a solemn atmosphere--the medal "For Excellence in Military Service," 2d Degree. Therefore Ignatushchenko was not especially troubled by the fact that his appointment to the new position had never been made official: That is the job of the company commander, and he knows better when the time is right to submit the report of his official appointment.

But 3 years passed, and the report was never submitted. All that the company commander, Captain V. Agilov, did was to petition to appoint, to the post of 2d Platoon commander, not Warrant Officer N. Ignatushchenko, who had in fact been performing these responsibilities all the while, but Warrant Officer

1. Lebedev, the vehicle testing ground chief. And although Lebedev had already been receiving pay in keeping with his new position for 3 months, he had never even come near the platoon. Not only had the newly-made commander not been presented to his subordinates, but also the platoon's property had not been transferred to him either.

All of these circumstances perplexed the warrant officer. It was at this time that Ignatushchenko first asked that he be paid compensation for the time during which he did perform the responsibilities of platoon commander.

One would expect that the commander would explain to Warrant Officer Ignatushchenko that it was too late to do anything about it, since it is impossible to back-date orders, or that he would try to resolve the conflict and apologize for the oversight. Finally, one would think that he would explain why another was appointed to the vacant post in place of Ignatushchenko. But Captain V. Agilov did not even attempt to say any of this to Nikolay Anikandrovich, and instead he sent him to, of all places, the hospital. Of course later on he would assert that he had only requested consultation for the warrant officer.

At the hospital, it became clear that Warrant Officer Ignatushchenko had been sent for examination without the awareness of the unit commander, and consequently without the appropriate documents. This is precisely why he was not hospitalized.

Angered by this attitude and by the illegal actions, Warrant Officer Ignatushchenko wrote a complaint to the unit commander. There was no reply. He appealed to a higher command. But contrary to the regulations, that appeal, and one after that, were submitted for consideration to those persons of whom Ignatushchenko complained.

Finally the unit commander gave orders to resolve the conflict. A voluminous file containing numerous explanations, references and excerpts appeared. The conclusion was categorical: Warrant Officer Ignatushchenko was not entitled to any compensation, since he never did perform the responsibilities of platoon commander. These responsibilities were performed by the company commander, Captain V. Agilov himself, according to his own assertion. By wearing two hats, so to speak. Captain Agilov went on to clarify that Ignatushchenko had not been appointed to the post of platoon commander because of his inability to work with people.

Where is the logic of all of this? If Ignatushchenko does not know how to work with people, how could it be that he had been awarded a certificate by the unit commander precisely for his "competent training and indoctrination of subordinates"? Why did he get the medal "For Excellence in Military Service"?

All of Comrade Agilov's actions reflect the desire to justify, at any price, his own negligence--his violation of the regulations. It is no accident that what officers Agilov and Novikov--direct violators of the law--have to say about Ignatushchenko is diametrically opposed to the opinion of this man offered by his senior chiefs, officers Ye. Krasnykh and I. Zhdanov.

When, angered by the heartless attitude toward himself, the warrant officer submitted a request to be transferred to a neighboring unit, no one tried to discourage the veteran, who had devoted a little less than a quarter of a century to this collective. No one tried to talk this top-class driver out of his decision.

"All I need to do pick up this telephone," Officer A. Novikov stretched his hand out toward the telephone for show, "make a few calls, and no one will take you!"

Well, they took him there. And they are not sorry for it. Warrant Officer Ignatushchenko is now serving at his new place just as conscientiously and honorably as before. And in his former unit, they were amazed that a correspondent should come visiting on his account.

"Will he ever understand," Captain Agilov was referring to Warrant Officer Ignatushchenko, "that he lost this money, and that it will never be paid to him?"

But something else is even more amazing: that Captain Agilov, a party member, will never understand that money is not the problem, that what we are talking about is the honor and merit of a veteran in the unit, someone whom no one has the right to belittle. It was stated at the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries: "...cases of coarseness, of a disrespectful attitude toward people, of their humiliation must be given a prompt and principled assessment." Things are still not as they should be in this unit in regard to this issue.

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GROUND FORCES

TANK SIMULATOR DESCRIBED

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 24 Jan 83)
p 22

[Article by Engr-Col Ye. Sharipo: "Motion Picture Trainer"]

[Text] Motion picture trainers have gained a firm foothold in the practical training of tank driver-mechanics. Their role is especially great in the initial phase of specialist training, when the habits of controlling a combat vehicle are formed and reinforced.

Here is the way a motion picture trainer was used in lessons with cadets of a training subunit assimilating the techniques of driving a T-72 tank. The classroom training was provided by senior instructor Warrant Officer M. Dvorchik together with junior sergeants I. Akman, S. Grachev, S. Petrov and other instructors.

Dvorchik is an experienced teacher. He located the tankmen in such a way that the students could observe the actions of the driver-mechanic behind the levers through the open side wall of the cabin. Then Grachev sat down in the control compartment.

Warrant Officer Dvorchik's explanations were brief but sufficiently understandable, and the actions taken by instructor Grachev in accompaniment to his narration were clear. Owing to this the cadets assimilated their responsibilities well. They also developed the right psychological orientation: They came to feel that anyone could learn to drive this vehicle. Then, taking their places in the cabins, the young driver-mechanics began their training.

Performing the standard "Starting the Engine," Private R. Asadov moved to fast from low to high rpm. Monitoring the cadet's actions from a control console, Junior Sergeant Petrov used the tank intercom to point out the mistake. He recalled that the "oil" temperature had not yet reached +10°C, and therefore the rpm should not have exceeded a certain minimum.

The other instructors monitored the actions of the cadets just as attentively.

An effective classroom lesson was conducted by the platoon commander, Senior Lieutenant Ye. Shibin. The subunit's combat training revealed some of the

soldiers to be slow learners. Privates S. Abiyev, T. Dzhaliilov, Yu. Ivanov and T. Sarmotayev permitted the engine to overheat on the driving route, they did not always correctly select the proper engine operating conditions depending on the condition of the ground and the speed of the vehicle, and they were unable to switch gears promptly when the road conditions changed.

For them, Warrant Officer Dvorchik selected a film showing different kinds of terrain--dry and wet ground, plowed fields, sandy slopes and so on. Private Dzhaliilov sat down behind the control levers first. The screen lit up, and the training began. At the control console, the instructor adjusted the system's function in keeping with the road conditions: As the load increased the "engine" began to pull more weakly, the rpm dropped, and the sound changed.

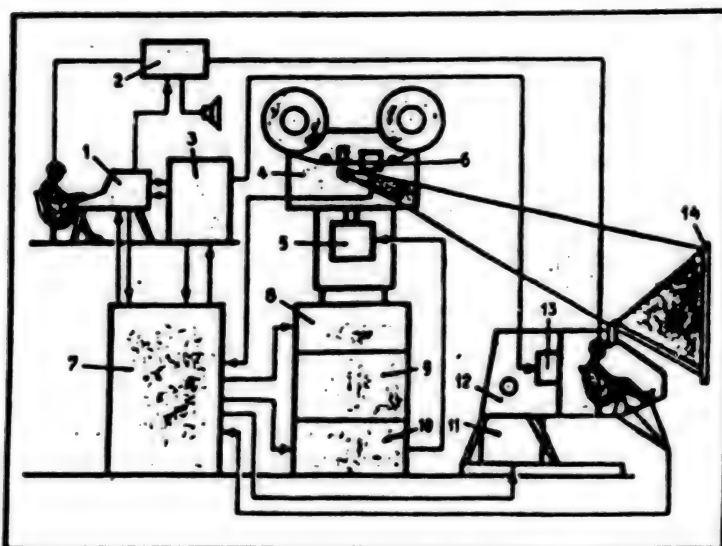
Suddenly the water and oil temperature climbed to a critical value. The tankman reacted to this input in time: He opened the louvers, switched to a lower gear and raised the rpm. But in another segment of the training, while climbing a sandy slope he failed to manipulate the right switches, and the "engine" died. The instructor pointed out the cause of his mistake. Once again the roar of a moving tank filled the classroom. Toward the end of the lesson Dzhaliilov no longer made any gross mistakes. Such training also helped the other soldiers to get a better feel for the vehicle.

The TTV-1 driver-mechanic motion picture trainer works in the following way.

The student sits down in a cabin that is an exact copy of the control compartment of a T-72 tank. On the instructor's command he starts up the "engine" and prepares for travel. An acoustic device simulates the noise of a working engine. If the cadet's actions are correct, the instructor uses potentiometers on his control console to set the water and oil temperature and the oil pressure gauge values in their normal range.

Looking through a viewing instrument, the driver-mechanic sees before him an image of the terrain on a screen. The image remains motionless until the tank begins to move. As the cabin "moves" over an uneven road, it shakes longitudinally and vertically. These oscillations are created by an electric hydraulic drive. During ascents the cabin tilts upward, and during descents it tilts downward from the horizontal. When a turn is portrayed on the screen, the film projector shifts the image to the side, where it remains until the turn is finished. Signals controlling the electric hydraulic drive and the turning of the film projector are recorded on the film in the form of topograms containing information on the terrain relief and the curvature of the route. The topogram is decoded by a data reader that transmits signals to a computer, which also receives data on the "engine" speed and on the positions of the controls in the cabin. Should the student make a mistake, the computer, which analyzes these signals, records the mistake or transmits a command to stop the film.

The speed at which the tank "moves" depends on the speed at which the film is projected, and it is governed by the motion picture trainer's control system depending on the terrain conditions and the actions of the student. Thus the films "Driving Fundamentals" and "Surmounting Obstacles and Narrow



1--Control console; 2--tank intercom; 3--electronic cabinet;
4--film projector; 5--electric motor; 6--data reader; 7--
computer; 8--horizontal turn actuator; 9--projector stand;
10--power amplifier; 11--electric hydraulic drive; 12--cabin;
13--acoustic device; 14--screen

Passages" were made at the speed a tank actually moves when performing similar exercises on a tank driving range. Therefore to satisfy the standard the student must do his work exactly as he would in a combat training vehicle.

The score awarded for completing an exercise with the motion picture trainer is determined on the basis of a standard time dependent on the rate of movement, and by the quality with which the exercise is completed. The average speed along the route is recorded automatically at the control console.

The instructor can make the exercise more or less difficult while the film is running. Thus using the "Ground" switch he can create different road conditions (dry, wet, sandy, snowfield and so on). If the student selects the wrong gear, the instructor changes the instrument readings to simulate overloading of the engine. When the driver-mechanic reacts correctly to this change, he returns the readings to normal.

The motion picture trainer allows students to practice actions such as preparing the tank for starting, warming and stopping the engine, starting to move, braking, moving at low gear and in reverse, switching gears, turning and making sudden halts, climbing and descending, and surmounting obstacles and narrow passages. Experience shows that the proficiency of cadets in subunits that have used motion picture trainers in conjunction with tanks is not any lower than among specialists who underwent training in combat training vehicles alone. Moreover trainers provide experienced driver-mechanics a possibility for improving their skills. Introduction of this training resource and its competent operation in the course of combat training will help to economize on engine life and save fuel and lubricants.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

CIVIL DEFENSE MATTERS DISCUSSED

Increasing Role of Party

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 6 Jan 83) pp 16-17

[Article by N. Polyakov, secretary of the party committee of the Bor Glass Plant, winner of the Order of Lenin, Gorky Oblast: "Party Influence Is Growing"]

[Text] Carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the collective of the Bor Glass Plant imeni M. Gorky, winner of the Order of Lenin, is successfully performing its plan assignments. And it is also one of the best in the rayon and in Gorky Oblast for organization and condition of civil defense.

We try to make active use of practically tested forms and methods of indoctrinating workers and employees in the interests of carrying out civil defense measures well. The party committee is constantly striving to raise the personal accountability of communists for accomplishment of civil defense missions and is working in different areas to bolster party influence on all aspects of civil defense, taking care to see that it is wisely combined with the efficiency of productive labor.

Meetings of the party committee and bureaus of party organizations of divisions, shops, and departments at which leaders present reports on the state of civil defense are conducted regularly. These matters are also discussed at meetings of plant party-management activists and party and Komsomol meetings in the shops.

We see our missions as insuring reliable protection for the people and thorough preparation of the facility for work under complex conditions and improving the training of management and command personnel and all workers and employers. We must see that people are more confident of the possibility of defense against contemporary weapons and understand the necessity for strict fulfillment of civil defense measures.

The party committee and the bureaus of the shop party organizations have undertaken daily monitoring of the construction of defense structures, accumulation of individual protective gear, training of paramilitary formations, and equipping them. We invited the managers of shops, departments, and various services of the plant and representatives of party and Komsomol organizations to one of

the sessions of the party committee where we were considering the civil defense question. Communist A. Gar'kovenko, civil defense chief of staff, presented a report. Practically all the members of the party committee took part in the discussion of the report. Those who had underestimated the importance of civil defense were held strictly accountable. The main emphasis was on omissions in construction of defensive structures, training certain formations, and educating the workers and employees.

The decision of the party committee set out concrete steps to eliminate the shortcomings. Specifically, the committee suggested that plant director E. Nikanorov be more demanding with respect to certain managers and implement the practice of systematic reports on fulfillment of civil defense measures by certain shop and service chiefs at service meetings. Concrete tasks were also outlined for other communist leaders and the shop party organizations.

The party meetings of the shop organizations also direct communists to raise the accountability of each individual for fulfillment of civil defense measures. We consider active participation by nonparty workers and employees very important too. For example, eight communists and more than 30 nonparty comrades attended the meeting of communists of the experimental shop. There was a serious talk about the best way to organize fulfillment of the measures envisioned by the civil defense plan for the shop and the best way to train workers and employees in civil defense.

Similar meetings are being held in other shops. Why is the party committee involved in conducting them? There are many reasons. In the first place, we all, not just the communists, feel our involvement in civil defense. In the second place, people see the example of party comradeship, the solidarity of communists, and this makes them enthusiastic about insuring successful accomplishment of civil defense missions, about the total cause. Finally, it is very important when nonparty people believe that their opinions are valued and that decisions made reflect their thoughts and suggestions too.

It is clear to everyone that the level on which exercises are conducted depends significantly on careful preparation and thoughtful organization of party political work. They also devote fixed attention to this. For example, one month before the comprehensive plant exercise last year we worked out a plan of party political work which established measures aimed at instilling participants in the exercise with strong moral-fighting and psychological qualities and a conscientious attitude toward fulfillment of their duty and performance of the assigned missions. The party committee reviewed a broad range of questions concerning the upcoming exercise on several occasions. We also had a meeting with communists from the headquarters, services, and evacuation agencies concerning their role in preparing for and conducting the exercise. For nonparty and Komsomol activists and formation political commissars a seminar was organized at which the main forms and methods of mass political work were studied.

All the party organizations of the shops and departments held party meetings where they discussed the vanguard role of communists, determined each one's place, and confirmed the appointment of agitators and editors of the news bulletins.

The party committee established the specific assignments of communists in the formations and formed party and Komsomol groups in some of them for the period of the exercise. The committee was constantly monitoring many things, such as operational information on the situation, communications, and supplying all essentials to participants in the exercise.

Propaganda and agitation work was well organized during the exercise. News bulletins, special news flashes, and radio newspapers were put out. The most effective forms of party influence were talks by agitators and personal communication with participants in the exercise by plant and shop managers, formation commanding officers and service chiefs, and party activists who encouraged the people to combine production plans with civil defense tasks.

We have established a rule that after each exercise we summarize our experience with mass political work and bring everything good and progressive to the attention of the secretaries of party organizations, formation commanding officers, and their deputies for political affairs at later seminars.

The party committee together with civil defense headquarters plans, coordinates, and directs all work on civil defense propaganda. Lectures are given, discussions are conducted, and there are meetings with war and labor veterans and other activities. Civil defense corners and displays have been set up in the shops and departments, and the library has organized a display of civil defense literature. The local radio center often broadcasts statements by civil defense managers and activists.

The plant committees of the trade union, Komsomol, and DOSAAF make a significant contribution to military-patriotic indoctrination of young people and to civil defense propaganda. The plant newspaper STEKLOZA ODETS and the wall newspapers devote considerable attention to this.

The party committee does not overlook the questions of organizing and managing socialist competition either. It helps the plant administration, civil defense headquarters, and shop heads correlate competition more closely with the specific missions of civil defense. The results of this work are obvious. Civil defense obligations have become a constituent part of general plant, shop, and personal obligations. And we are trying to see that they are fulfilled just as if they were plan assignments. When summarizing the results of production activity and fulfillment of socialist obligations by shop and department collectives each month, the results of civil defense work are taken into account.

Experience shows that the effectiveness of party leadership of civil defense headquarters, services, and formations depends greatly on how well the party activists themselves know their work and whether they are able to indoctrinate the personnel of the formations, control agencies, and workers and employees. We are working steadily in this area too.

We are trying to implement reserves that are still not used and to overcome certain problems in performing civil defense missions. After all, not all leaders have yet become permeated with a lofty sense of duty and responsibility for the state of civil defense and not all show proper concern for establishing up-to-date physical facilities for training periods. We can see these and other

shortcomings and are taking steps to eliminate them in order to raise civil defense readiness even higher.

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Typical Week at Civil Defense Course

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 6 Jan 83) pp 16-17

[Article by Col F. Gubarev, chief of civil defense school, Voronezh Oblast: "Standard Week at the School"]

[Text] Our school keeps a book for comments and suggestions. Recent entries in it have increasingly noted the precise organization of our educational process. Analyzing this fact we came to the conclusion that the institution of the "standard week" definitely played a part in this. Briefly, it is an optimal distribution of training time taking account of the category of trainees, rigid procedures in using the physical plant, and consideration of the time allocated for independent work by the students. The schedule is called a "week" because the stay of most categories of students at the school is limited to five days, which is 35 class hours and two hours of independent study each day.

There are usually four or five groups studying at the oblast school at one time; work is especially intensive during the winter. Our objective when planning classes is, of course, to insure fullest use of the physical facilities available for training, and this means not just at the school but also at base national economic sites and the oblast civil defense training point and training center. The standard week helps us keep track of the physical plant and assign it correctly, avoiding mistakes and minimizing time required for transporting students.

We also introduced similar set procedures for planning the independent work of students, which also certainly needs to be organized. For this time we usually plan civil defense films, lectures on the international situation, visits to the training point, and work on practical standards. The students also have time for work with the literature.

Before discussing the content of a specific standard week I would like to note that usually we have two or three training groups from Voronezh and about the same number from the rural rayons studying at the school at the same time. For this particular week we had five groups: three from Voronezh (civil defense chiefs from sites, commanding officers of composite teams, and secretaries of site party organizations) and two from rural rayons (civil defense chiefs of rural Soviets and chief agronomists from kolkhozes and sovkhozes).

On Monday the duty teacher met the students arriving at the school and sent them to classrooms. The head of the school, his deputy, the supervisor of curriculum, and the senior teachers were already there. They accepted assignment orders, travel papers, and filled-in applications from the students, checked their documents, issued passes, and familiarized them with the training program, daily schedule, and the demands that would be made of them.

Training began at exactly 0900. As always, the first training period was conducted by the head of the school and his deputy, department heads from the oblast and city civil defense headquarters, and the managers of oblast and city services (the secretary of the rayon party committee conducted the class for the group of secretaries of party organizations). During the first day they worked at the school.

Independent work (the eighth and ninth hours) was organized so that students could study documents and manuals on the organization and conduct of civil defense. They also saw one of the training films about the destructive factors of modern weapons.

On Tuesday three groups worked in classrooms and at the shelter while the other two were at national economic sites (at an industrial site in the city and at a sovkhos in the countryside). During the hours of independent work the students of two groups from Voronezh studied literature and prepared for a group exercise and seminar. The third group (formation commanding officers) worked out a plan for bringing formations to readiness. The students from the rural rayons were familiarized with training manuals and saw the film "Individual Protective Gear."

On Wednesday the secretaries of party organizations spent the entire day at the oblast civil defense training center. The chief agronomists traveled to a sovkhos. The other groups worked in classrooms. During the hours of independent work a lecture on the international situation was given and the film "Comprehensive Exercise in the Countryside" was shown for the two groups from rural rayons. The secretaries of party organizations and commanding officers of composite teams saw the film "In One Formation" during this time. Then the secretaries began preparing for a seminar while the team leaders prepared for the next day's training periods at the oblast civil defense training center. The group of site civil defense chiefs was familiarized with the engineering equipment at the civil defense training center. They also saw a film.

On Thursday the students from rural rayons and the secretaries of party organizations studied in classrooms while the site civil defense chiefs worked at one of the associated enterprises and the commanding officers of composite teams were at the oblast training center. During the hours of independent work all three groups from Voronezh heard a lecture on the international situation and saw the film "The Components of Steadfastness." The other two groups saw the film "In One Formation" and visited the school civil defense training point.

Classes began at 0800 on Friday. This was done at the request of the students themselves so that they would have time to go to their jobs and give their subordinates assignments for the coming week. The students from rural rayons were able to go home on the same day.

On the last day we traditionally assign the sixth and seventh training hours for preparing the students for the examination. During this time they reviewed the material on their own. When necessary they consulted with the teachers assigned to their groups, who were present with them. After this a two-hour seminar was held for the secretaries of party organizations and all the other training groups took the examination.

V. Bezborodov, a representative of the Voronezh city committee of the CPSU, attended the seminar. He summarized the results of training at the civil defense school and analyzed the state of party political work to meet the challenges of civil defense at sites.

Col R. Khudyakov, oblast civil defense chief of staff, took part in examining the group of site civil defense chiefs. He also summarized results and told the students about the state of civil defense in the oblast and the challenges facing it. The chief of the combat training department of the oblast civil defense headquarters spoke to the commanding officers of composite teams, while a representative of the oblast agricultural administration spoke to the chief agronomists.

This briefly is the content of one week during the winter training period. But the same principles are observed in compiling the schedule of training periods for every week, and that is why we call it standard. What benefits does it give us?

The school administration no longer has to give detailed orders every time; the teachers have developed not only habits, but also some experience with efficient use of the assigned hours.

The civil defense headquarters as well as the base sites have become accustomed to the standard week. Now they know ahead of time what categories of students will be working there and when. And if for some reason a training period cannot be conducted at the site, its chief of staff will inform the school in advance.

We also considered it necessary to have a "standard teacher's week," that is, a schedule of the teacher's work for a week. According to it we plan independent study of the service literature and compiling teaching methods manuals on Monday and Tuesday, work in the assigned classrooms, studying and checking technical training equipment and instruments, and developing graphic aids on Wednesday and Thursday; and visits to the working people of base sites on the first and third Wednesday of each month and visits to rayon schools on the second and fourth Wednesdays. On Friday the teacher must report his readiness for the next week's training period to the head of the school and take part in a methods or service meeting. In addition, officer training periods are conducted on the first and third Fridays.

This kind of strict regulation not only disciplines teachers and forces them to value their time, but also makes it possible to improve training and methods activity and helps raise the accountability of every school employee for performing the duties assigned to him.

Each year both documents are discussed at a school methods conference in which representatives of the oblast and city civil defense headquarters and oblast services, chiefs of rayon schools, and civil defense chiefs of staff of the base sites participate. The oblast civil defense chief of staff ratifies them. It is hard now to imagine how the school could have gotten by without these documents because they have become such an established part of our life.

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Need for Medical, Psychological Training

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian 20 Mar 83 (signed to press 6 Jan 83)
pp 18-19

[Article by candidate of medical sciences N. Gavinskaya, chief of the department of civil defense, Kolomna Pedagogical Institute, Moscow Oblast: "And Psychological Training"]

[Text] Working in centers of destruction involves considerable danger. But medical formations, as rescue detachments, are one of the first to enter these areas. They must provide victims not only medical care, but also their first hopeful information. This makes the enormous significance of the moral-political and psychological preparation of the personnel of medical formations clear. Continuous, purposeful indoctrination work is needed to raise ideological conviction, develop the high moral and volitional qualities that help one overcome the "psychological barrier," and instill a belief in the possibility of helping victims in centers of mass destruction.

At the introductory training period we emphasize that it is the aggressive policy of the imperialist countries aimed at unleashing a new world war which necessitates broad medical training, including at the country's humanities and pedagogical higher educational institutions. Evidence of this policy is seen in the colossal plans of rearmament adopted in the United States by the Reagan administration, the accelerated development of new, even more inhuman means of mass destruction, and finally, the widespread "psychological war" undertaken in the West during which soldiers and the population are ideologically conditioned in the spirit of frenzied anticommunism and glorification of war.

Pitted against this aggressive policy is the Program of Peace which the Communist Party and Soviet Government consistently follow, defending the principles of peaceful co-existence and international cooperation. We familiarize students with materials from the special session of the U. N. General Assembly on disarmament and give examples of the Soviet Union's consistent struggle to ban weapons of mass destruction.

It is common knowledge that our country was the first to sign the protocol banning the use of asphyxiating, toxic, and other similar weapons. At the initiative of the USSR and the other socialist countries a convention was formulated to ban the development, production, and stockpiling of biological and chemical weapons and calling for their destruction. The Soviet Union specially announced its undertaking not to use nuclear weapons first from the podium of the U. N. General Assembly.

But the ruling circles of the imperialist countries are not supporting these and other peace initiatives. At the second special session of the U. N. General Assembly on disarmament A. A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, stated: "Look how fast the wheels of the American military-industrial machine are turning. There is really no weapon, even the most barbaric ones such as chemical and neutron

weapons, which this country would not like to add to its arsenal." This forces us to show constant vigilance and maintain high readiness in civil defense also.

In the introductory lecture we also try to show that concern for the health of the people is a very important social challenge in our country. The USSR Constitution fixes the right of citizens to protection of their health. This right is secured by free, qualified medical care provided by state institutions. There are 2.7 million doctors in the world today, and one-third of them work in the USSR.

If the organization of public health in our country has become one of the vivid and convincing illustrations of the advantages of the socialist system in the eyes of working people throughout the world, the enormous cost of medical care in the capitalist countries is one of the profound social ills. We read appropriate communications from the press so that the students can have a better understanding of the state of public health in the capitalist countries.

The formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview is promoted by other training periods in addition to the introductory lecture. Moreover, this is combined with psychological training. From the very first training periods students are instilled with the idea that it is their duty to get to the center of destruction as quickly as possible and give the best possible aid.

In the receiving department of the surgical wing they see patients with acute surgical illnesses, serious injuries, and victims of traumatic shock. Their attention is directed to the set of antishock measures and operational interventions that make it possible to bring a person out of the state of shock. The fight for the life of the victim continues in the resuscitation department where by taking timely steps it is possible to save the lives of people who appeared lost. Of course, in practice the students will not have to do many of the things that they observe in this department, but everything they see is an important mobilizing factor and helps them determine their place in the fight for a person's life.

While examining the bronchial asthma clinic in the internal medicine department the teacher emphasizes that this condition occurs in victims of paralytic nerve agents. And students learn that timely administration of atropine sulfate makes it possible to control the attack quickly. When examining patients with the clinical picture of focal pneumonia it is observed that similar changes in lung tissue may occur when they are subjected to certain toxic vapors. While the teacher is showing patients with angina pectoris and myocardial infarction and talking about some symptoms of these illnesses (chest pains and a sensation of asphyxiation), the teacher draws an analogy with the pains that occur when a person is contaminated by general toxic substances. When they see how medical care is given the students become convinced that timely administration of medicine alleviates the pain and saves the person's life.

Work in the morgue, the surgical and receiving departments, and the bandaging and operating rooms has a great psychological impact. Experience shows that under these conditions it is important to direct the students' attention to those aspects which are analogous to situations that occur at centers of

destruction. And we must not only call attention but also, as they say, appeal to their feelings, consciousness, and civil duty, and help them shift their thoughts from their own emotions to the suffering of the people who need medical care. In this respect the history of domestic medicine gives the teacher many examples of the unselfishness and even self-deprivation of doctors and nurses in the fight for human health and life.

The level of training and strength of acquired habits are very important in overcoming the negative emotions associated with the sight of serious afflictions. Understanding this, we devote a great deal of attention to the subject of "care for the sick and injured." At first students practice the administration of drugs subcutaneously and intramuscularly on a phantom (model of a part of the body), and then on each other. Therefore, the training group is divided into pairs.

Overcoming fears associated with radioactive contamination of the terrain is an equally serious problem. Therefore during practical training periods on the course "Radiation contamination" special attention is devoted to instilling students with confidence in the reliability of their protective gear and the ability to use it correctly. The techniques of using protective drugs are practiced just as carefully.

When studying toxic substances the students learn by poisoning animals and administering antidotes to them that the lives of victims depend on timely, correct administration of antidotes. We emphasize here that the medical service has everything necessary for antidote therapy.

The students receive good psychological toughening not only during training periods in the lecture hall or clinic, but also at the special tactical exercises and site drills held regularly at our institute. Second-year students participate in them as medics in rescue detachments.

This is where they can test in practice their ability to work while wearing individual protective gear, to make the medical classification of victims quickly and correctly, and to give them initial medical care. At the same time they practice interaction among the teams, medics, and carriers of the rescue detachments. Numerous dosimetric checks, disinfecting, and partial sanitary treatment are done. All these things also help overcome the "psychological barrier."

At the exercise the groups work under the slogan "No victim will be without timely medical care." Political instructors organize competition among groups and teams and the best practices are discussed in "news flashes" and bulletins. We should note that qualities such as mutual help and collectivism receive special attention.

Thus, indoctrination during the training process is aimed at shaping a Marxist-Leninist worldview and instilling lofty moral principles. It is combined with psychological training, forming psychological stability and readiness to help victims despite all the difficulties of a center of destruction. Experience shows that the more completely and purposefully this work is done, the more quickly confidence in the effectiveness of ways to protect against weapons of will develop.

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Temporary Restoration of Damaged Shelters

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 6 Jan 83)
pp 20-21

[Article by Docent Ye. Mikhno, candidate of technical sciences: "Temporary Restoration of Shelters"]

[Text] Manuals and textbooks on civil defense point out that during rescue and emergency accident restoration work, in addition to opening up protective structures they must be restored immediately in case of a second enemy strike. But how is this done?

The damage which will have to be repaired in temporary restoration of shelters does not always appear as the result of the effect of the blast wave. After all, these are protective structures designed to "survive" even where the buildings on the surface above are completely destroyed. Generally the protective features of the shelters are impaired as the result of the rescuers' actions. When they break holes to feed air to those in the shelter or let them out, the rescuers are involuntarily breaking the airtight seal of the structure. Therefore, it is very important to observe a sense of measure in rescue work, to do it in a careful and calculated way, and not to cause unnecessary damage to the structures because they must be restored for further use.

Three types of restoration are distinguished according to the situation, nature and scope of damage, season, weather forecast, and personnel, equipment, and time allocated for the restoration work. These three types are short-term, temporary, and capital repair. In some cases they are done in order.

Capital restoration, which is figured for permanent operation of shelters under extraordinary conditions, is not done often. Temporary restoration is the main procedure in a period of war. Short-term restoration may precede it. Of course, short-term restoration is less technically sophisticated. Its purpose is to permit the use of the structures for a few days or their one-time use during rescue and urgent restoration work. Partial restoration of structures is permitted here.

Preparation for rapid temporary restoration of protective structures, and also capital restoration where necessary, is done in advance as part of the procedure for raising the stability of the site.

The order of jobs in temporary restoration is as follows. First the barriers are taken down and the entries and emergency exits are cleared out. If water is entering the structure it is pumped out and its source is covered off. Then the damaged parts of buildings above built-in shelters are reinforced, holes broken through walls and ceilings and holes cut in protective metal doors are covered up, and the doors are readjusted if they have been knocked out of line. Then restoration workers begin fixing damage to the filter-fan system, utilities (water supply, plumbing, lighting, and communications), and the water and gas insulation. When the dusting has been restored and the auxiliary galleries,

shafts, and drifts formed while opening up the shelter have been closed off, the structure is tested for air tightness.

Because of the rigid time limit for short-term restoration, some kinds of work are omitted. Specifically, the barriers are not fully taken down (only above the entrances and emergency exits from the shelter) and utilities are partially restored. In addition, gas insulation is not always restored because this is quite complex. The main purpose of this work is to create conditions to protect civil defense formations against the shock wave, light emission, penetrating radiation, and high radioactive contamination. The gas mask will save people from toxic substances in the case of chemical and bacteriological contamination.

The special urgency of the work necessitates beginning to fix damage caused during opening up of the structures at the same time as the barriers are cleared away. Holes cut in jammed metal doors are patched with sheet metal using electrical or gas welding equipment. It is recommended that openings made in the enclosing elements be patched with the same materials from which they were made: concrete for concrete elements and bricks with cement mortar for brick. But these requirements can be neglected and available materials used to speed up the work.

Considering that the rescuers need the protective structures immediately but the conventional cement used to patch openings does not reach minimum essential hardness for 3-8 days (it continues to increase in hardness up to 28 days), it is best to use primarily quick-drying and expanding cement. It is a mixture of 65-74 percent alumina cement, 1-24 percent gypsum, and 8-12 percent calcium hydroaluminate. Its linear expansion in 24 hours is 0.2-1 percent. With normal density it adheres in one minute and 50 seconds and hardens in four minutes and 20 seconds.

An even greater effect can be achieved with industrial sulfur which, when heated to 115 degrees C and mixed with gravel filler, immediately cools and forms so-called "sulfur concrete." It has been known for a long time and used successfully to fix pins, dowels, and tierods into stone walls during high-speed restoration of the surfaces of roads and airfields and the concrete floors of structures where work is being done with aggressive media.

A solution of expanding cement or heated "sulfur concrete" is poured into the narrow openings broken to feed air after a support and block are set under it or wooden blocks are pounded in. Cracks are sealed with bitumen or a liquid cement solution. Openings (manholes) in the walls can be sealed by various methods depending on available materials and the class of restoration: concrete; slag concrete; bricks with cement mortar, and so on. Wooden pieces may also be used to seal openings for short-term and temporary restoration.

When sealing openings with concrete (it is used for temporary restoration as well as capital work), first the openings are evened out with a pick or chisel, then dust is removed with compressed air and they are washed with water. Then new rods are welded on to the remnants of the fittings. A wooden mold braced by short logs with pairs of wedges is set on both sides of the opening. Then the concrete is poured and consolidated by vibrators. When it adheres the mold is removed, a rubberoid and heated bitumen hydroinsulation cement or putty is applied and the galleries and drifts are filled with dirt.

When openings are sealed with wooden elements it is advisable to use sets of prefabricated elements consisting of joists and short logs with wedges. The joists are mounted in order from the bottom to the top and secured (it is best at the ends) by metal clamps. Then 2-3 layers of rubberoid on a heated bitumen mastic are applied to form a solid wood panel. Other materials such as rubber and foam plastic can be used instead of rubberoid to be sure that the shield is tight against the wall, and epoxy or wood resin can be used instead of bitumen. In the process of laying them the joists are compressed in turn in the center of the log brace using the wedges or a jack. The finished shield is fixed securely to the wall with braces. Finally, hydroinsulation is provided, and the galleries or drifts are filled with dirt that is compacted by layers. Considering the dimensions of the wooden elements and the need to create conditions for assembling them, the drifts and galleries made when opening up the protective structures should have dimensions of at least 1 x 1.2 meters.

The illustration (see page 4 of the insert [not reproduced]) shows the work processes and order of jobs to seal up openings (manholes) broken in the walls and ceilings of shelters and holes in their airtight protective doors depending on available restoration materials.

The typical types of damage are breaks in the hydroinsulation and airtight seal systems. Although the structures are not destroyed in this situation, they can no longer completely protect the people. The airtightness of the rooms is usually broken at openings, doors, hatches, and entry points of the utilities, while hydroinsulation usually breaks down due to the action of corrosion, precipitation, and aggressive groundwater.

To stop leaks entering protective structures during the temporary restoration procedure, it is necessary to remove the water that has penetrated, open up the dusting and fix the damaged external hydroinsulation and protective walls, insulate the inner surface at points of leakage, make ditches around the structures to divert water, and if necessary put additional subfloor drainage in the earth floor cover.

It is wise to restore external hydroinsulation only if there is a small amount of earthwork and only when the precise points of water filtration are known. They are opened up and the damaged segments are replaced with new ones. The existing hydroinsulation layer (at a distance of about one meter in each direction from the point of the defect) is removed, the opened sector is carefully dried out, dust, dirt, and trash are removed, and it is evened out with a cement solution. After this three (on walls) or five (on the ceiling) layers of new rolled hydroinsulation on a hot bitumen mastic are applied with an overlap of at least 0.25 meters. When reinforcing hydroinsulation at bend points it is reinforced with strong elastic material. Then damage to the filter-fan equipment, water supply, and electric lighting and communications lines is fixed.

Those parts of a building above a shelter which threaten to cave in (where for some reason restoration is postponed) are reinforced with additional, carefully fitted struts, braces, and guy wires (8-millimeter wire or cable of 5-6-millimeter rolled wire). Ceilings are reinforced with wooden props with bases and pairs of wedges. Elements of destroyed buildings such as wooden or metal

beams can be used for timbering, but it is better, of course, to use regular prefabricated elements consisting of joists, planks, and beams with diameters of 16-18 centimeters, in addition to pins, clamps, cable, and wire.

When restoration work is completed the airtightness of the shelter is tested, which means they check the condition of the lining of the airtight doors and shutters, the operation of bolting devices, the tightness of the door (shutter) housing to the enclosing elements, and the airtightness at points where various utility inlets enter. Defects which are found are corrected and the test is repeated.

As we see, temporary restoration of protective structures in wartime is entirely within the capabilities of civil defense formations. But to do this the sites must have constant supplies of prepared restoration materials, sets of prefabricated parts, and appropriate tools and machinery. They can be stored in the basement areas of warehouses, and if space permits — especially for scarce articles, they can be kept right in the protective structures or in the suburban zone.

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Defense Against Conventional Weapons

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 6 Jan 83)
pp 22-23

[Article by Lt Col Yu. Kosov: "Conventional Weapons"]

[Text] One hour is allocated for study of the topic "Fragmentation, high explosive, and incendiary weapons and fundamentals of defense against them." The training period is conducted in the form of a discussion, roughly as follows.

The training leader notes that the United States and its NATO partners, steadily increasing the tempo of the arms race and replenishing their military arsenal with new types of weapons, are also refining the old types. New fragmentation, high-explosive, and incendiary weapons have been used and tested on a broad scale in recent local wars of aggression unleashed by the United States and its allies, in particular Israel.

There is, for example, the sad fact of the so-called vacuum bomb. This barbaric American-produced weapon was used extensively by the Israelis in the recent war in Lebanon.

Next the trainees should be informed that the main destructive factor of such ammunition is in its shock wave, which is propagated at supersonic speed. Its power is 4-6 times as great as the explosive energy of a conventional explosive of the same weight. The Americans tested vacuum bombs in cassette form in Vietnam as early as 1969 (CBU-55/B caliber 500 pounds).

In design terms the cassette consists of three charges (cylindrical canisters) each containing about 32 kilograms of liquid ethylene oxide. When the cassette is dropped from an airplane or helicopter the canisters separate. When the canister strikes the ground it triggers a bursting charge. The design of the

canister and characteristics of the bursting charge cause the liquid to be scattered and a gaseous cloud to form with a diameter of 15 meters and a height of 2.5 meters. It is then detonated by a delayed-action triggering device.

According to the testimony of the foreign press, excess pressure at the front of the shock wave at a distance of 15 meters from the center of detonation of such a charge reaches 29 kilograms per square centimeter. This causes complete destruction of vegetation and triggers mines in the same radius.

These charges also have great destructive action against areal targets, especially unprotected ones, including personnel and equipment.

It should be mentioned that the armies of imperialist countries are working intensively to refine conventional fragmentation-high-explosive ammunition. One of the most instructive examples of this is the development and broad use of various types of ammunition with prepared or semiprepared lethal elements. These types of ammunition typically have an enormous number (from several hundred to several thousand) of fragments (pellets, chards, and the like) weighing between fractions of a gram and a few grams. Antipersonnel pellet bombs, for example, vary from the size of a tennis ball to the size of a soccer ball and contain about 300 metal or plastic pellets 5-6 millimeters in diameter. The bomb's radius of destruction is 1.5-15 meters depending on the caliber.

Pellet bombs are dropped from airplanes in special containers (cassettes) that carry 96-640 bombs. This kind of cassette is destroyed above the ground by the action of the bursting charge and the pellet bombs are dispersed and explode over an area of 160,000-250,000 square meters. They have various kinds of fuses: graze, pressure-operated, pull-action or delayed-action, and others. Thus, when antipersonnel mines are dispersed from the cassette and strike the ground this propels pressure prongs [usiki] from them. Upon contact with them the mine rises up to the height of a person and explodes in the air. This ammunition will cause many injuries (the hail effect) over large areas on open terrain.

So-called surprise mines and trap mines also are dangerous. The former is a conventional fragmentation-high explosive charge camouflaged as a brightly colored child's toy or some other outwardly attractive object. The victims of these monstrous inventions are increasingly children and careless adults.

Trap mines, a common weapon of saboteurs, are placed in everyday objects, means of transportation, power equipment, and the like.

The training leader emphasizes that in all cases where such dangerous "toys" appear the nearest militia department or civil defense headquarters should be notified immediately. No attempt should be made to independently remove, dismantle, or destroy such suspicious objects. This is a job for specialists.

Conventional charges present the greatest danger for people on open terrain. Therefore it is essential to remember that protective structures — various types of shelters and covered trenches — provide effective protection against the shockwave and fragments of conventional ammunition, while stone and wooden structures also protect against pellet bombs. Where there are none one may take shelter in ditches, sewers, other engineering facilities, and folds of the terrain.

Then the leader says that the American military began using incendiary weapons on a particularly broad scale as far back as the war in Korea. The use of incendiary weapons by the Americans in Vietnam was on a scale unprecedented in the history of warfare. Employing "scorched earth tactics," in five years U. S. aviation dropped about 100,000 tons of napalm bombs on Vietnamese cities and villages. This barbaric experience was broadly utilized by the Israeli aggressors, especially in Lebanon.

The quantitative and qualitative growth in incendiary weapons broadened the range of missions performed with them. U. S. military specialists link this to the high effectiveness of incendiary weapons and their fairly low cost.

The criminal wars of the imperialists in Southeast Asia and the Middle East showed that the aggressors would use incendiary weapons extensively to wipe out people, populated points, industrial facilities, transportation, forest, and crops.

Incendiary weapons are subdivided depending on composition into: incendiary mixtures based on petroleum products (napalm); metalized incendiary mixtures (pyrogels); and thermite compounds. White phosphorus and its plasticized forms are a special group.

Depending on the thickener and grade of fuel (gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, and lubricating oil), napalm mixtures are easily inflammable liquids or a jelly-like mass. They range in color from dark brown to colorless and transparent and create high-temperature (800-1,200 degrees C) centers that burn for 5-10 minutes, giving off clouds of thick black smoke.

Powdered metals (magnesium and aluminum) are added to napalm compounds to raise the burning temperature. These mixtures are called pyrogels. They are a doughy gray mass which burns intensively for 2-5 minutes with bright flare-ups and forms puffs of black smoke. Its burning temperature of 1,200-1,600 degrees C and higher makes it possible to burn through a thin layer of metal and create a stable center of burning.

Thermite compounds are mechanical mixtures of iron oxide and aluminum which are ignited by special firing devices, burn without air, and create a temperature up to 3,000 degrees C without a large, open flame. Thermite easily burns through sheets of duraluminum and thin sheets of steel and iron.

White phosphorus is a waxy, toxic substance that ignites spontaneously in air. When burning (at a temperature of 800-900 degrees C) it gives off a thick, pungent white smoke which causes burns and poisoning.

Incendiary weapons can be used in the form of aerial bombs of various caliber, aerial tanks, shells, mines, hand grenades, blocks, and cartridges.

Napalm mixtures, the most widespread and extensively used, present a serious danger to people. Unlike fast-burning products such as gasoline, kerosene, and similar materials napalm has the ability to "stick" and thus concentrate the burning at one point. It thus causes very severe burns. In the process of burning napalm forms asphyxiating, toxic, heavy gases that flow through depressions on the terrain, shelters, and trenches. Burning napalm becomes liquefied

and is capable of penetrating through various cracks into rooms, shelters, and vehicles and thus afflicting the people there.

During the burning process the surrounding air heats up very quickly and when it is very hot it causes burns in the upper respiratory tract (mucous membranes of the nose, mouth, and throat). The effect of excess temperature (two minutes at 600 degrees C or 5-6 minutes at 250 degrees C), breathing hot air and smoke, and toxicosis (as the result of rapid evaporation of gasoline or benzene) can result in death.

Then the leader reviews the methods of protection against incendiary weapons.

Preventive and immediate steps are taken to protect the population. Preventive steps include construction and fire safety preparation of all protective structures, various types of shelters, covered trenches, and the like; creating stocks of wet clay, lime, cement, and gypsum to make fire-resistant putty, and stocking dry sand and earth; constructing ridges and ditches by the entries to shelters and basements to lead off incendiary mixtures; putting protective hoods over doors, windows, and other openings and covering wooden elements with fire-protective compounds; installing protective devices on ventilation systems and chimneys; and preparing extinguishing compounds and available materials (canvas, covers, and mats).

Protective structures give the most effective protection against the destructive action of conventional weapons, including incendiary weapons. The individual protective gear and outer clothing protect only against the immediate action of the incendiary mixtures at the moment they are used. On open terrain it is necessary to take advantage of such natural shelters as ravines, ditches, pits, fences, various sheds, and the crowns of leafy trees.

When incendiary mixture gets on the individual protective gear or clothing it must be thrown off quickly, but a small amount on the clothing and/or exposed segments of skin must be completely covered by the sleeve or hem of the clothing, turf, ground, sand, or silt. In no case should one try to knock or shake the burning mixture off with the bare hand. One must not run because this intensifies the combustion process and leads to more serious injury.

When a large amount of incendiary mixture hits a person a cover, jacket, bag, or piece of canvas is put over the victim and pressed with the body. If there is a body of water nearby one should submerge in the water without taking off clothing. It is possible to lie down on the ground and knock the fire off by rolling. It is not permitted to use a fire extinguisher to put out napalm on a victim.

Timely self-help and mutual help is very important to diminish the destructive effect of napalm. With the exception of burnt pieces, clothing is carefully cut away at the points of burns and removed. It is not recommended that the remains of the extinguished incendiary mixture and burnt skin be removed because this causes great pain and there is a danger of infection. Bandages soaked in water or a five percent solution of copper sulfate are applied to injured segments and bandages from the individual bandage kit are also used. Victims are taken to a safe place. Artificial respiration should be given immediately to people who

were subjected to large concentrations of carbon monoxide. It is recommended that pain killers and tranquilizers be used to localize the shock of pain in victims. Burns are treated with anesthetizing drugs and antibiotics.

Appropriate security measures must be observed when extinguishing burning incendiary mixtures and ammunition. An incendiary bomb, canister, or any other container with burning napalm should be found quickly and carried out into the wind. The one who carries it should use a tool (pliers or gaff) with a fairly long handle and hold his breath or breath slightly through a cloth or gauze bandage held against the mouth in order to avoid burning the respiratory tract.

It must be remembered that extinguished incendiary mixture can easily be ignited from a source of fire, and if there is phosphorus in it it can ignite spontaneously. Therefore, extinguished pieces of incendiary mixture are carefully removed from objects and buried and burned in specially assigned places.

In conclusion the training leader emphasizes that the experience of fighting the aggressors in Southeast Asia and the Middle East shows that the action of these types of weapons can be made significantly less effective if people have high moral-psychological stability, know the destructive factors of the weapon, and are able to protect themselves and fight the fire correctly.

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Bacteriological Weapons

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 6 Jan 83)
pp 23-24

[Article by Col Med Serv M. Gogolev: "Bacteriological Weapons"]

[Text] One hour is allocated for study of the subject "Enemy Bacteriological (Biological) Weapons and Protection against Them." When beginning the training period it is necessary to emphasize the timeliness of the subject in connection with the constant arms race in the principal imperialist countries and the aggressive foreign policy of the United States and its allies in the military blocs. Despite the fact that the 26th session of the U. N. General Assembly unanimously approved the Convention on Banning the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxic Weapons and on Their Destruction, reports appear periodically in the press about research being carried on in the United States to obtain bacteriological agents for military use. Thus, as long ago as 1971 the American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL reported that the U. S. Army was conducting at least 15 research projects to develop new types of bacteriological weapons.

The fact of United States bacteriological sabotage against Cuba in 1980 has been proven. Dengue was spread among the population there and swine fever was spread among the animals and resulted in the death of almost 500,000 hogs. Bands of mercenaries being sent into democratic Afghanistan are armed with bacterial agents.

It is difficult to imagine the consequences of deliberate propagation of the agents of infectious diseases if the population does not know the steps

necessary for control and protection and does not carry them out precisely and consistently. For this purpose it is worth recalling examples of epidemics, for example the tragedy of 1918-1919. At that time 500 million people were affected by influenza and 20 million died, which is almost twice as many as were killed in all World War I. It is this which inspired aggressive circles in the imperialist countries to search actively for agents of disease, and this means much more deadly diseases than flu.

But for a correct understanding of the essential features of the occurrence and spread of major infectious diseases it is important to stress that they can only occur under certain conditions. The readiness of the population for anti-bacteriological protection and good organization of sanitary and antiepidemic activities are a reliable shield in this case.

After a short introduction the speaker should move to the first training question and give a definition of bacteriological and biological weapons. They are based on bacterial agents, disease-causing microbes and the toxins that some of them produce. When we speak of biological weapons we are referring not only to the agents of infectious diseases but also to carriers (insects, ticks, rodents), and also agricultural pests that destroy plants.

Hundreds of agents of infectious diseases that afflict humans, animals, and plants are known. But in the opinion of foreign specialists, the only ones that can be used as bacteriological weapons are those which are capable of causing large-scale illness, can be transmitted easily from sick persons to healthy persons, can survive in the environment and are difficult to identify, and have a high infecting potential. The foreign press names these illnesses: for people they are dengue, influenza, poliomyelitis, smallpox, yellow fever, psittacosis, malignant anthrax, brucellosis, cholera, plague, and several others; for animals they are cattle plague, swine fever, tularemia, malignant anthrax, and hoof and mouth disease; for plants they are sugar cane disease, grain rust, peridermatitis of rice, potato phytophthora, and others.

The massive character of the contamination and selective action (only against living organisms), the secrecy of application, the ability of agents to be transmitted from sick persons to healthy ones, and the difficulties of identifying the agent in the environment demand that bacteriological weapons be classified as weapons of treacherous aggression.

When listing the possible infectious diseases it is recommended that a table be shown for graphic clarity. The table should indicate the types of agents, ways that they penetrate the organism, and level of danger that healthy people will be contaminated upon contact with sick people.

During discussion of the second question the trainees should be made aware of the possible ways that the enemy may apply bacteriological weapons and reach an understanding of centers of contamination. In the opinion of foreign specialists, contamination of the surface layers of the atmosphere and of the land by bacterial aerosol is most probable. Acts of sabotage such as contaminating water sources, food facilities, places where large numbers of people aggregate, animal husbandry buildings, and crop fields are not impossible.

Next it is good to give a brief description of each method of using bacteriological weapons, calling attention to external signs by which their use can be recognized.

For example, when bacterial aerosols are dispersed by the use of missiles, airplanes, balloons, shells, and other delivery means the areas of contamination may run into tens and even hundreds of square kilometers. External signs in this case are a misty cloud left behind as a trail by an airplane or balloon, fragments of missiles and shells, and remnants of balloons. But the resistance of microbes in an aerosol state (with the exception of spore-forming microbes) is usually low and depends on the season and even time of day, weather, direction of air currents, and other factors.

The simultaneous occurrence of large-scale human and animal illnesses within definite areas may indicate acts of sabotage with bacterial weapons. In this case the contamination occurs secretly, without obvious outward signs, and the illness occurs somewhat later. The latent (incubation) period ranges from a few hours to several days and depends on the type of illness. It is relevant here to show a table of the incubation periods of various infectious diseases.

The most persistent centers of infection occur when contaminated carriers (rodents, mites, and insects) are released. They can transmit the illness to new populations, maintaining a constant danger of human infection. The use of bacteriological weapons in this case may be indicated by finding containers and other devices in which contaminated carriers are delivered, the appearance of rodents or insects that are not characteristic of a particular locale or a sharp increase in their number, and finally, the occurrence of illnesses among people and animals.

The use of a bacterial weapon leads to a center of bacteriological infection. This is an area of a city or other populated point or a national economic site which has been subjected to the action of the particular weapon and is the source from which the infectious diseases are spread. Trainees should solidly master the measures taken to defend against bacteriological weapons and the role of the population itself.

Protective measures may be taken to prevent the infection of humans and animals. Above all, the agents of infectious diseases must not be permitted to get into the respiratory and digestive organs or on the skin and mucous membranes. Shelters provide reliable protection against aerosols. Gas masks, dustproof fabric masks and gauze bandages, special clothing, and capes also serve as means of protection.

Humans may be infected by contact with a sick person or animal, through objects which a sick person has used, or upon consumption of contaminated food and water. Therefore, it is important to observe rules of sanitary hygiene rigorously: always keep indoor areas clean and wash them regularly with a disinfectant solution. Food should be kept in closed containers that are inaccessible to insects and rodents. Water and milk can be used after boiling, and fruit and vegetables should be carefully washed in boiling water. The body, personal clothing, and bed linen must be kept clean and the hands washed with soap. Veterinary

supervision agencies should be informed at the first suspicion of illness among animals. If someone in an apartment gets sick he should be isolated even before medical workers arrive. He is cared for by one person and uses only his own things.

Vaccination is an important way to prevent infectious diseases, as is emergency treatment with antibiotics which retard the development or kill microbes that have penetrated the organism. The trainees should be shown the personal medical kit and reminded of the rules for taking the antibacterial substances in it. The physical condition of the organism, its toughness, also plays a part in preventing infectious disease.

A quarantine status is instituted when large-scale infectious diseases occur among the population or for especially dangerous illnesses (plague, smallpox, and cholera). The quarantine envisions complete isolation of populated points and prohibits entry into or exit from the zone or free movement of the population within it. National economic sites are put on a special status; workers and employees move into barracks and communication among shops and departments is cut off. Cultural and educational institutions and trade enterprises close down until receiving a special order. Bacteriological reconnaissance and decontamination are organized in the quarantine zone, sick persons are actively identified, isolated, and treated, and the people who have been in contact with them are also identified and isolated.

A regime of intensified medical surveillance is established in areas adjacent to the quarantine zone. It is also instituted in those cases where there is no need for the more rigorous quarantine status.

A whole program of medical measures is taken in quarantine and observation zones: emergency prophylaxis and inoculation; treatment of sick persons; disinfection of apartments where the illness is centered; and sanitary education work.

In a center of bacteriological contamination it is essential to observe rules of behavior rigorously and to carry out the orders of medical workers. On the signal "chemical alert," which is also given when bacteriological contamination is threatened or detected, one should immediately take antibacteriological substance No 1 from the individual kit, put on the gas mask and skin protective gear or use available materials and take shelter in the nearest protected structure or in a room. Leaving the center independently is forbidden. One must avoid contact with others around, observe the rules of personal hygiene rigorously, and not touch objects which may be contaminated with bacterial aerosols. One must not eat or smoke until the rooms in which people are located have been decontaminated. If a member of the family gets sick medical workers should be notified immediately and the sick person must be isolated.

The material on the fourth subject is already familiar to many people in some degree. Therefore, it is recommended that the class be conducted in the form of a discussion. The leader should try to answer all the main questions that occur among the trainees and recommend literature to them. In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the destructive impact of bacteriological weapons is significantly diminished where antiepidemic measures are well-organized and the entire population follows the rules of personal hygiene.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

FILMS SHOWN AT CIVIL DEFENSE FILM FESTIVAL DISCUSSED, CRITICIZED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 83 (signed to press 8 Dec 82)
pp 16-17

[Article by V. Mironov: "Film Festival — Lessons and Conclusions"]

[Text] The 3rd Festival of Amateur Movie and Slide Films, dedicated to the 50th anniversary of USSR Civil Defense, aroused contradictory feelings. The product of amateur film studios, film laboratories, and individual amateur filmmakers testifies to unquestioned successes. It is gratifying that on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR all Union republics submitted films for the festival. But their achievements on this level are far from identical. Year after year, from festival to festival, the amateur filmmakers of Russia, Latvia, the Ukraine, Georgia, Estonia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and Moscow are consistently successful. One can sense in this the purposeful, involved work of the corresponding Civil Defense Headquarters and schools and the skilled help their specialists gave to amateur filmmakers. And it is no accident that the list of prize winners included filmmakers from these republics, and the RSFSR Civil Defense headquarters was again awarded the challenge cup and festival diploma for active work in preparation of training films and broad use of them to educate the public and propagandize civil defense.

According to the jury's decision first prize for movies went to the work "Learn to Defend" by Georgian authors and the film "Our Civil Duty" (Latvia). The "silver" medal was shared by the films "Not a Sword but a Shield" (RSFSR) and "Preparations for Competition Among Radioactivity and Chemical Observation Posts" (Latvia), and the "bronze" went to "The Deputy Commander for Political Affairs at Civil Defense Exercises" (Ukraine) and "Preparation of Agricultural Production for Stable Work in Wartime" (Estonia).

Among the slide films "Competition of Sanitary Teams" (Moscow) was judged best. The second place film was also from Moscow, "Light Our Way, 'Zarnitsa'" [heat lightning, name of military game for young people]. The third place winner was "Individual Protective Gear" (Belorussia).

All the makers of winning movies and slide reels were named in the order of the chief of USSR Civil Defense and awarded Certificates of Honor and money prizes.

Honorable mention certificates and festival diplomas were also given to two amateur motion pictures from the Russian Federation "Civil Defense Is a Party

Concern" and "Organization of a Comprehensive Site Exercise," two pictures submitted by Ukrainian amateur filmmakers "The Main Thing in Training is Practical Work" and "The Center of Attention," and several other amateur movies: "Manual Construction of a Simple Shelter for 10 People" (Belorussia), "The Work of a Sanitary Team in a Hospital Division" (Lithuania), "Civil Defense at a Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum" (Moldavia), and "Civil Defense at the VEF Industrial Site" (Latvia).

Festival diplomas were also awarded to three slide reels by amateur filmmakers from the Russian Federation: "Technical Training Equipment," "Physical Facilities for Civil Defense Training at a National Economic Site," and "Natural Disasters and Large-Scale Industrial Accidents," and the work "Light Camouflage of the Population and a National Economic Site" (submitted by representatives of the Latvian SSR).

Among the general run of moving pictures submitted for the festival the work of the director V. Rozenberg (Latvia) in the film "Life for Struggle and Labor," the Estonian cameraman R. Linna in the film "Preparation of Agricultural Production for Stable Work During Wartime," and the narrative text for the film "Yelgava Civil Defense in Operation" (written by E. Egliy of the Latvian SSR) clearly stood out. They were awarded memorial prizes.

The films submitted for the festival from Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia created quite a different impression. The audience was presented with numerous training methods errors, weak scenarios, and technical flaws in photography. One could sense that the corresponding civil defense headquarters and schools have obviously lowered their standards as to amateur filmmakers, that little guidance was provided, and civil defense specialists did not monitor and help them.

It must also be observed that the number of training films did not increase substantially over the preceding festival (and it was just less than five years between them!). This is a fairly alarming symptom in view of the pressing need today to use movies and especially slide reels in the training process, which is becoming more and more intensive. Each year 12 moving pictures and 12 slide reels on civil defense are produced. This is plainly not enough considering the country's needs. That is why we always have certain hopes for the amateur filmmakers' creative work shown at the USSR and republic festivals. With respect to the past, these hopes have not been fully satisfied. In a number of republics the production of training films has been neglected and does not, unfortunately, produce good material.

There is no question that amateur filmmaking brings pleasure to the authors and gives them a sense of satisfaction as artists whose work has received recognition and is useful to people. But of all these components it is the usefulness that should be the focus, solving timely problems of civil defense on the creative level and achieving maximum impact on the viewer (trainee). If all the amateur filmmakers followed this idea in photographing their films, the screen would not be so full of "report" frames and long moving caravans of buses and other vehicles.

The monotony of topics is also depressing, if we consider the films shown at the festival. The most popular subjects are competition among sanitary teams and

comprehensive site exercises. But while the former do not give a precise methodology for preparing and conducting such competition, the latter are generally beyond the capabilities of amateur filmmakers. And is it worth spending film and effort on this if there is a good professional film on the subject? Wouldn't it be better to take some particular part of an exercise, a distinct stage, perhaps choose even the most complex one, in order to show what to do and how to do it in a particular situation? We need more films that answer these questions, and not everyday civil defense chronicles made according to the principle "what I see is what I photograph."

Mistakes with the selection of music and text also had a negative effect on the viewer. Certainly the impact is just the opposite of that desired when victims are pulled out of ruins to the music of the Kamarinskaya or the picture on the screen is one thing but the text is either lagging behind or has gotten far ahead. It is also unacceptable when the films show incorrect use of radiation and dosimetric instruments, incorrect methods of carrying victims away from centers of destruction, and other mistakes which illustrate that the filmmakers are ignorant of civil defense matters or do not have the necessary skills.

It is certainly true that if civil defense specialists in the local areas would take a more serious attitude toward these matters and consult with scenario writers and cameramen, there would be many fewer mistakes of this sort. It is not accidental that experienced amateur filmmakers and professional filmmakers, sharing their work know-how, spoke of the need to coordinate actions from the national Civil Defense headquarters to the level of local civil defense headquarters and film authors. And if specific subject areas are given to each republic, we will not have duplicate films. But if the amateurs are to overcome their helplessness, they must have stable contacts with people working at civil defense headquarters and schools, receive effective help from various public organizations, and maintain close creative contacts with professional filmmakers, journalists, and radio and television people. Many people have suggested organizing schools to train civil defense amateur filmmakers on a national or Union republic scale.

Summarizing the results of this film festival, Lt Gen D. Mikhaylik, deputy chief of USSR Civil Defense, observed that generally it was successful and permitted the audience to evaluate the merits of many works by amateur filmmakers and to reveal shortcomings. He called on specialists at civil defense headquarters and schools to prepare the subjects more carefully and to be sure that no film is photographed unless they have approved the scenario.

Participants at the festival unanimously emphasized that such measures will help to improve civil defense propaganda, teach them a great deal, arouse the competitive spirit, force them to evaluate their own works critically, and enable them to see the perspectives in their creative work.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

RSFSR VOLUNTEER AID TEAMS COMPETE IN MOSCOW

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 83 (signed to press 8 Dec 82)
pp 18-19

[Article by G. Prikazchikova: "Test of Maturity"]

[Text] Just before the national holiday of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, an important event took place in the life of one of the largest civil defense formations. This was the second all-Russian competition of volunteer aid teams. It was dedicated to the great anniversary.

In the five years that have passed since the first all-Russian competition a great deal has been done through the efforts of medical workers, Red Cross Society activists, representatives of civil defense headquarters, and of course, above all by the volunteer aid teams themselves. This is shown by the higher skill level demonstrated by participants in the present competition.

The complex program did not catch them unprepared even though they had to do their work in "centers of nuclear and chemical destruction" under unusual conditions, that is, at night and they were not helped by the protracted fall rain which turned the competition site into a real swamp.

But even under these very difficult conditions and with bad weather, the volunteer aid teams worked confidently. Using small electric lamps and the meager, uneven light of a few bonfires which marked the boundaries of the "center," they quickly sought out the "victims," applied bandages and splints with professional skill, administered antidotes, provided other help, carried the "victims" off on stretchers, and loaded them onto means of transportation. There was a great deal of physical and emotional pressure, but all the same most of the teams were able to keep their spirits up and demonstrated that careful, sympathetic attitude toward those who needed help which has always been characteristic of Russian "sisters of mercy."

The part of the competition program which was done during the daytime was not simple either. In the first phase the list of assignments was not limited to the five compulsory points, but also included a test of the ability to use stretcher slings and tube syringes and to prepare stretchers for use.

The program of the fourth phase was interesting and intensive. The organizers of the competition did everything possible to see that the volunteer medics would

be able to show graphically, in the process of specific practical tasks, their ability to work in a center of infectious disease. The referees watched carefully to see that all established rules and safety precautions were followed when taking environmental samples, conducting final disinfection, and checking all apartments. The work of the volunteer aid teams in the hospital division was equally instructive.

The participants in the competition were the 12 best volunteer aid teams. They came from Moscow, Leningrad, Tula, Novorossysk, Yaroslavl, Chita, Omsk, Kostroma, the Karelian ASSR, Khabarovsk Kray, and other regions of the Russian Federation. There were also Ukrainian guests representing one of the enterprises in Kiev, but they were not in the competition.

First prize went to the team from Leningrad (commanded by V. Atanelova, political instructor G. Kovalenko), while the representatives of the Uzlovskiy Machine Building Plant in Tula Oblast took second. The team from the Moscow Emitron Plant won third place.

The girls from Leningrad were the subject of conversation long before their results became known. This was at the opening of the competition. It was a windy and rainy autumn day and the spectators watching the opening ceremony tried to protect themselves from the bad weather, some with capes and some with umbrellas. The only ones who did not notice it were the principal subjects of the celebration, the competitors who stood motionless in ceremonial order. And one team attracted attention by its unseasonably light clothing. This is the somewhat unusual way that the eventual winner of the competition announced itself.

The further course of events showed that this team had more than just enviable endurance. In the very first phase, which was a real stumbling block for a number of teams, the girls from Leningrad demonstrated self-control and an ability to mobilize. They worked skillfully in centers of "nuclear" and "chemical" destruction and took first place in competition with some very strong collectives.

A competition of this scale is always a test of maturity. The more complex the program is, the more important such qualities as solidarity and a sense of comradeship, ability to withstand hardships, and the ability to overcome failures will be.

In the first phase the team from Borisoglebsk in Voronezh Oblast received the strongest psychological blow. "Imagine," commander T. D'yachkova recalls, "the referees gave us almost 60 penalty points for putting on gas masks incorrectly. And what a stupid mistake it was! First we took the masks out of their cases, and only then did we close our eyes. It was so painful that even our political instructor Zoya Chumakova could not stand it and started crying. But what can you do? We made the dumb mistake, and we are to blame. So there is no need to grieve, we have to work. That is what they told the girls. And we have a rule in the team that if the political instructor and I have said something, no one goes against it."

After the first phase they were in last place, but they were able to get hold of themselves. The commander and political instructor found the only words needed

at that moment to help them set their mind for further work. And in the end they took fifth place overall, a fairly good result.

Some of the participants were competing in the all-Russian competition for the second time, and of course they wanted to do better than they did five years ago. One group was the team from the seaport of Pevek (commander M. Abakumova and political instructor N. Gasadova). This time the team was able to get into the top ten, taking ninth place.

They say you learn by mistakes. The only thing that is important is to be able to draw correct lessons from them. The medics from faraway Pevek proved that they can do this very well. Their weak point was once considered to be work in a center of infection. But at the present competition the referees working the fourth phase had no criticisms of them. Furthermore, all five referees headed by V. Strel'tsova evaluated their work as irreproachable.

The work of the referees should be mentioned specially. This was the first time that the actions of volunteer aid teams were evaluated under the new statute at such an important competition, but the referees were able to handle their duties. The team members noted the calm, supportive atmosphere and the readiness of the referees to explain why penalty points were given. As a result, real training, and very effective training went on during the competition.

The atmosphere of supportiveness and comradeship was also typical of relations among the competitors.

It is thousands of kilometers from Chita to Karelia, but after the competition one more invisible thread of friendship stretched between these two regions of our country. At a difficult moment the team from Chita was rescued by their Karelian friends. What happened was that right before they went on to the route the girls from Chita were told to replace their gas masks because they did not match the equipment schedule. At this critical moment the team members from the Onega Tractor Plant offered them theirs. And even if neither team won a prize, they both passed the test of maturity.

This competition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held under the banner of friendship and mutual understanding.

Captions to Photographs [not reproduced]: Looking toward the Lenin mausoleum; during a meeting with USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut and Hero of the Soviet Union V. G. Lazarev; the cup in the hands of the winners; in a "center of nuclear destruction"; visiting the Exhibition of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy during the brief moments of rest; amateur artistic performers — the volunteer medics from Novov'yatsk.

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CIVIL DEFENSE

PRACTICAL RADIATION UNITS, RAD, ROENTGEN, EXPLAINED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 83 (signed to press 8 Dec 82)
pp 20-21

[Article by V. Frolov, candidate of technical sciences: "Roentgen or Rad?"]

[Text] Let us begin by observing that neither the "rad" nor the "roentgen" was given the "blessing" of the new International System for use as physical units of measure, even though they are widely used in practice, in particular in radiation reconnaissance and dosimetric control instruments. It is true that the International System has a unit which is designated as 1 rad, but this is the radian, a plane angle unit corresponding to roughly 57 degrees.

What is the relationship between these two "unrecognized" units? They both owe their appearance to a fundamental physical phenomenon, the ionization of an irradiated body, thanks to which invisible radioactive emissions can be recorded. Let us look at this in somewhat more detail, because different interpretations of this are given in the training literature and manuals for using instruments. It is usually explained that one roentgen is that quantity of Gamma emission energy at which $2,082 \cdot 10^9$ pairs of ions form in each cubic centimeter of air. This number also characterizes the Gamma radiation energy that irradiates surrounding bodies. Thus, the destructive effect of radiation can be evaluated by the degree of ionization of the air.

It should be observed that one roentgen is the unit of the so-called exposure dose of radiation.

In the International System the unit of the exposure dose does not have a special name and is designated as one coulomb/kilogram (1 C/kg). It corresponds to the exposure dose of radiation which in one kilogram of dry air forms that number of ions whose total charge is one coulomb (more precisely, the total charge of the positive ions formed is equal to the sum charge of the negative ions charged and equal to one coulomb). It follows from this that one roentgen is equal to $2.58 \cdot 10^{-4}$ coulombs/kilogram.

In civil defense tasks (above all to insure the radiation safety of formation personnel) it is often more important to know the absorbed dose of radiation than the exposure dose. This is the amount of radioactive energy absorbed by the person's organism. This is understandable because it is the absorbed dose that

disrupt physiological processes in the organism and in many cases leads to radiation sickness. One would think that it would not be especially difficult to find the absorbed dose. It should be sufficient to measure the energy of the emission striking the body (exposure dose), then the energy that has passed through the body, and then find their difference. But exposure of the organism usually takes place from many directions, not just one. In addition the human body is not uniform, and radiation that has passed through it is dispersed in different directions. Therefore the very concrete concept of "absorbed dose" is unsuited for practical use.

What is the solution? It turns out that the dose absorbed by the body can be evaluated all the same according to the ionizing effect which the radioactive emission has not on the body itself, but on the air adjacent to this body. That is why we should not discard the earlier concept of the "exposure dose." But what relationship exists between its unit (roentgen) and the unit of the absorbed dose?

The rad has been adopted as the unit of the absorbed dose. This word is made from the first letters of three English words; "radiation absorbed dose." One rad is the special unit of absorbed dose for which one gram of exposed substance absorbs the energy of 100 ergs.

As already noted, the exposure dose does not have a name in the International System. It is a derivative unit, that is, obtained from others, basic units of measure. But in view of the special importance of measuring the absorbed dose, the International System provided a special unit, the grey, which was named after an English scientist. One grey is the unit of absorbed dose for which one kilogram of exposed substance absorbs the energy of one joule. Thus, one grey equals one joule/kilogram. Because one joule equals 10^7 ergs and one kilogram equals 1,000 grams, the unrecognized unit "rad" will be 100 times smaller than the grey, that is, one rad is equal to 10^{-2} greys.

It is apparent that the more energy which strikes any body, the more can be absorbed, that is, there is a proportional relationship between the exposure dose (d_{ex}) and the absorbed dose (D): $d = f \cdot D_{ex}$, where f is the proportionality factor. The factor f is obtained by experimental means. It turns out that it is generally determined by the density of the exposed substance. For the soft tissues of the human organism $f = 0.877$. Therefore, $d = 0.877 \cdot d_{ex}$. Because the personal dosimeters which are used have fairly substantial error, in practice we can consider that $f = 1$, that is $D = D_{ex}$. An important practical conclusion follows from this: the dose absorbed by a person in rads is roughly equal to the exposure dose in roentgens. And this explains the convenience of using the unrecognized units "rad" and "roentgen."

Of the two units, the rad should be recognized as more universal. After all, roentgens can only be used to evaluate the destructive effect of Gamma radiation (and, of course, roentgen radiation which is very similar to it). But the rad records the destructive effects of any radiation, including neutron radiation. It is not accidental that the scale of the ID-1 troop dose meter is calibrated in rads, which makes it possible to evaluate the total effect of both Gamma and neutron radiation.

In medical schools the students' attention should be called to the characteristics of the destructive action of different ionizing emissions on the biological organism and to ways to record their quantity. The point is that, strictly speaking the destructive effect of different emissions on the human organism is not adequate, even if the absorbed doses of each of them are similar. This means that the particular kinds of emission require specific preventive means and defenses. The concept of the equivalent dose is introduced for a quantitative consideration of the unfavorable biological effect of different emissions.

Before institution of the International System the "ber" was adopted as the unit of the equivalent dose. The word is made from the first letters of the expression "biological equivalent of the rad." One ber is the amount of absorbed dose of any emission which causes the same biological effect as one rad of Gamma radiation. Thus, the unfavorable effects of different radioactive emissions on a biological organism were compared to the unfavorable effects on it of Gamma radiation. From this it follows that the equivalent dose $D_{eq} = K \cdot D$, where D is the absorbed dose of the given type of radiation and K is the coefficient of emission quality (in radiobiology the concept of the "relative biological effectiveness" — OBE [in Russian] — corresponds to this coefficient). The coefficient K shows how many times greater (that is, more harmful to the organism) the effectiveness of the biological impact of the particular type of emission is than Gamma radiation or the same absorbed dose in the tissue. Because the coefficient K is a nondimensional quantity, the equivalent dose should have been measured in the same units as the absorbed dose, that is, in rads. But instead of the rad another, also unrecognized unit, the ber, was used to evaluate the equivalent dose. Thus, the equivalent dose in bers is equal to the absorbed dose in rads multiplied by the quality coefficient.

Table

Name of Quantity Measured and Its Symbol	Unit		
	Full Name	Abbreviation	Relationship to Units of International System
Exposure Dose, D_{ex}	roentgen	R	$1 R = 2.58 \cdot 10^{-4} C/kg$
Power of Exposure Dose, P_{ex}	roentgens per second, or roentgens per hour	R/sec	$1 R/sec = 2.58 \cdot 10^{-4} C/(kg \cdot sec)$
Absorbed Dose, D	rad	rad	$1 rad = 0.01 grey$
Equivalent Dose, D_{eq}	ber	ber	$1 ber = 0.01 zivert$

The quality coefficient is established on the basis of experimental data. For roentgen and Gamma emissions and emissions of Beta particles $K = 1$, that is, the destructive biological effect from these emissions can be considered the same (naturally, with the same absorbed dose). But for neutron radiation $K = 10$, that is, the destructive effect of neutrons on the human organism is 10 times greater than Gamma quanta. For Alpha particles $K = 20$, which means that the harmful consequences for the organism are multiplied 20 times.

These examples show that when we are speaking of human health Alpha particles cannot simply be brushed aside, as is often done in evaluating the general radiation situation. Of course one can protect oneself against them even with a sheet of cigarette paper because the mean free path of these particles in air is small and they do not even penetrate the epithelium of the skin. But if they get on the mucous membrane or, even worse, inside the organism, then their extremely high ionizing capacity manifests itself fully.

In the International System the equivalent dose is measured in ziverts. One zivert is numerically equal to one grey divided by the quality coefficient. Because one grey is equal to 100 rads, one zivert is equal to $100 \text{ rads}/K = 100 \text{ bers}$.

It is apparent that for roentgen, Gamma, and Beta emissions ($K = 1$) the equivalent dose in the International System, expressed in ziverts, is numerically equal to the absorbed dose in greys.

Because several unrecognized units are happily coexisting with the units of the International System at the present time, the civil defense specialists must be able to understand these mutual relationships. This especially applies to the ability to evaluate a radiation situation by the data of several instruments whose readings may be correlated with different systems of measure.

The table gives a graphic picture of the principal unrecognized units of measure used to evaluate a radiation situation.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

MARSHAL POKRYSHKIN PRAISES COUNTRY, PARTY, DOSAAF

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 12, Dec 82 (signed to press 12 Nov 82)
pp 4-5

[Article by Mar Avn A. I. Pokryshkin, Triple HSU, member of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "Indestructible Union"]

[Text] Veterans of the past war remember that the Soviet Union's Anthem was published at the very height of fierce fighting against Hitler's hordes. Its words were exciting and measured: "Indestructible union of free republics..."

Indestructible union! It withstood a historic test of fire and iron and stood out despite assertions by enemies of the first state of workers and peasants in the world about the inevitability of its collapse and ruin.

Yes, many of the enemies of the Land of Soviets have counted in various years on the "erosion," break-up and downfall of the union of free republics, and each time they have been forced to bury their hopes in the face of the Union's indestructibility and its life-asserting strength. The fact is that even Hitler's strategists, after attacking the Soviet Union, figured that strife among the Soviet nations would begin under the burden of military failures of the first period of war. Their hopes were not borne out and the fascist invaders' card was trumped! Shoulder to shoulder, with a single impulse, the sons and daughters of the monolithic, multinational Soviet family fought the enemy hordes on the land, at sea and in the air. Toilers of all republics provided the army with everything necessary for defeating the invaders.

That is our unified, indestructible, monolithic, powerful Soviet Union. For six decades now it has been showing all mankind a graphic and convincing example of successful resolution of the problem of nationalities.

The Leninist program for building socialism was based on condition of creation of indestructible friendship of the Soviet state's nations. It emphasized that the party must help in very quickly eliminating the actual inequality of backward nations, bring up workers in a spirit of internationalism and brotherhood, and treat the national feelings of every nation with care. Lenin wrote: "What is important for the proletariat? It is not only important for the proletariat, but also essentially necessary to provide it with a maximum

of trust in the proletarian class struggle on the part of aliens*. What is needed for this? Not just a formal equality is needed; for this it is necessary to compensate in one way or another by one's treatment or one's concessions with respect to an alien for the mistrust, the suspicion and those wrongs done him in the historical past by the government of a 'great-power' nation."

In its work the Leninist party took account of the nations' desire for unification. The task of defending the sovereignty of the country of workers and peasants and remedying economic devastation demanded the closest unification of economic, political and military resources of the Soviet republics.

The Great October cleared the way for creating a multinational Soviet socialist state on a voluntary basis, on the basis of each republic preserving its national sovereignty. Such a federated proletarian state of a new type was Lenin's supreme scientific discovery.

The account of the history of the USSR--the first multinational socialist state in the world--began on 30 December 1922 at the 1st All-Union Congress of Soviets when the USSR's creation was proclaimed, comprising the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR and ZSFSR [Transcaucasus Socialist Federated Soviet Republic]. Other republics joined the Union in subsequent years. It now brings together 15 union and 20 autonomous republics, 8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs. There are more than 100 nations and nationalities living in the USSR and making up a single family of builders of a communist society.

The indestructible friendship of Soviet citizens is manifested daily. It was felt with particular force in the years of stern ordeals when mortal danger hung over the native homeland. The Communist Party did everything to organize the victory by converting the country into a single fighting camp. Each republic made its worthy contribution to the enemy's defeat. Here is but one feature: Nine out of ten bullets fired against the Hitlerites were made in Kazakhstan.

The Great Victory in the past war was won through the common efforts of all the country's nations. As a fighter pilot I would like to recall the following. Among the 65 airmen who became twice-honored HSU's in the war years we see Russian A. V. Alelyukhin, Ukrainian S. Ye. Artemenko, Belorussian P. Ya. Imolovachev, Armenian N. G. Stepanyan, Tatar Amet-Khan Sultan, Kazakh T. Ya. Begel'dinov, Bashkir M. G. Gareyev, Karelian A. S. Smirnov and many other brave sons of various nationalities of our Motherland.

The Great Patriotic's battles died away. Our Soviet people had defended their socialist homeland and had won peace. After beginning a labor watch, they achieved enormous successes in implementing the grandiose program of building communism and strengthening the socialist Motherland's economic and military might. New cities, industrial centers and agro-industrial complexes rose, and Soviet culture, science and technology was elevated to a new height. The most important result of the past 60 years is the person of a new formation: a person who, having won victory, was able to defend it in the most difficult

*Term given those of non-Russian nationality in prerevolutionary Russia [translator's note].

fighting; a person who built the future sparing no effort and making any sacrifice; a person who, having passed through all ordeals, himself changed beyond recognition and combined in himself an ideological conviction, enormous vital energy, culture, knowledge and the ability to apply it. It was a person who, being a fervent patriot, was and always will be a consistent internationalist.

Soviet citizens are fervent patriots. We are proud of our homeland. And how could it be otherwise, for it is a mighty power, the light of progressive mankind, the vanguard in the building of communism. Its expanses are beautiful and vast. We pilots are especially very familiar with this. It stretches beneath the wings of aircraft 5,000 km from south to north and almost 10,000 km from east to west. The USSR, the largest country on the globe in territory, occupies almost one-sixth of the inhabited land area--22.4 million square kilometers! These figures are known to every pupil, but I would like to mention them once again. They transmit the grandeur of our beloved homeland and its place on planet Earth.

Under the Communist Party's direction the nation-builder and nation-creator achieved enormous historic successes. It was this nation's capable and industrious hands which erected the very large GES [hydroelectric stations] on the Volga and Dnepr and on Siberian and northern rivers, which developed the virgin and long-fallow lands in eastern regions. The Baikal-Amur Railroad is being built by concerted efforts, the natural gas and petroleum pipelines are being laid through the taiga and steppe expanses, and entire regions, cities and villages are being transformed.

The Soviet citizen was the first in the world to go into near-earth orbit and now automatic stations and manned complexes are operating successfully in space. The flights by Soviet cosmonauts are graphic evidence of the enormous progress in development of science and technology and of the capacity of our economic potential. We achieved considerable successes in mastering nuclear energy and using it for peaceful purposes, and in developing electronics, laser technology and production automation.

During the years of building socialism the Soviet Union was transformed into a major air power. The USSR now holds first place in Europe and second place in the world in the volume of industrial production. Our country accounts for a fifth of all world industrial production. We are in first place in the world in the production of petroleum, coal and iron ore, in smelting iron and steel, in coke firing, in producing mineral fertilizers, tractors, diesel locomotives, electric locomotives, cement, woolen fabrics, leather footwear, granulated sugar, animal oil and so on. And all this is for man, for the sake of improving the people's welfare.

The nation-toiler achieved wonderful successes in fulfilling plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Housing construction assumed an enormous scope, the production volume of consumer goods is growing and the Food Program is being accomplished. In short, the labor watch is in full swing. The Soviet people are worthily celebrating the USSR's 60th anniversary.

We are living in a troubled world and not through our fault. Imperialist circles of the United States and certain other western powers continue to expand and improve aggressive military blocs and spin the flywheel of the arms race.

Under these conditions the party obligates us all to display supreme vigilance and strengthen the Motherland's economic and military might in every way.

The times now are such that the Army and Navy's level of combat readiness must be even higher. We must work constantly on improving combat readiness in an exceptionally responsible manner based on growing demands. Then no chance happening will catch us unawares.

"Politics is effective," noted Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at a conference of military leaders in the Kremlin, "when it rests on a state's real economic and military might, on the people's boundless support and on firm friendship and a combat alliance with allies and friends."

Our party is doing everything so that the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union continue to have all necessary means for performing their responsible mission of being a reliable guardian over the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of universal peace.

We are working and living according to Lenin's precepts and we always remember Lenin's words that "we must accompany our steps toward peace by straining all our military readiness." Lenin considered a very important condition for strengthening the country not only to be the creation of a powerful army, but also wide inclusion of workers in military organizational development. Lenin's ideas about including the broad masses in military training have been embodied in a genuine manner since the first days of October. Voluntary military-patriotic organizations such as the USSR Society for Assistance to Defense, the Society of Friends of the Air Force and a number of others began to be set up almost simultaneously with the foundation of the USSR in the 1920's. These organizations quickly won broad popularity. A unified, unionwide military-patriotic society--Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to Defense and the Aviation-Chemical Industry], the predecessor of the present USSR DOSAAF, was formed in January 1927.

The great transformations which took place in the USSR touched every republic and every corner of the country and varied in their importance--large and small--but regardless of this they were substantial and ponderable. Before me is a photograph from the early 1930's: a smiling girl in coveralls and inter-phone headset is looking into the sky with her hand shading her face. Beneath the photograph is a brief caption: "Parachute jumps have become a hobby for young people. Zuleyma Mamedova, an Azerbaijan girl, also enjoys them." One only has to ponder this fact, which has become commonplace for our Soviet reality, in order to understand once again the grandeur of transformations in one of the country's outlying areas.

In those far-off years thousands of pilots, glider pilots, parachutists, snipers and radio operators who became skilled defenders of the native homeland in the years of battles against the enemy were prepared in Defense Society organizations and in its clubs, sections and circles. Around a

thousand pilots who were decorated with the Gold Star of a Hero for military exploits got their start into the sky from the air club airfields.

The traditions laid down by Osoaviakhim are preserved and are being improved. As before, under the direction of party and soviet entities DOSAAF organizations are performing many-sided work in the military-patriotic indoctrination of workers, especially the youth; they are preparing specialists for the Army, Navy and national economy; and they are developing technical and applied military sports. Such sports as aircraft, helicopter, parachute, glider, aviation model building and hang gliding sports enjoy special popularity. Boys and girls willingly join aviation sports clubs, sections and circles, assault the fifth ocean with a fervent desire and achieve high results in this matter.

Technical and applied military sports have assumed broad scope in many DOSAAF organizations of the Russian Federation, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, Georgia and Lithuania as well as in other republics. In the anniversary year many of our sportsmen have made dozens of corrections to the world record table. We are proud of the fact that, like her predecessor Valentina Tereshkova, the second woman cosmonaut in the world, Svetlana Savitskaya is an alumna of the Defense Society.

But much more has to be done, especially in the ideological conditioning of the young people and in the further improvement and increase in the effectiveness of all mass defense and patriotic work in every enterprise, in every village and every educational institution--everywhere Soviet citizens work and live. We have to bring up Defense Society members in a spirit of constant readiness to defend the Motherland; to conduct extensive propaganda among the population of military knowledge and the heroic traditions of the party, people and the USSR Armed Forces; and conduct systematic work to prepare the youth for military service. The accomplishment of these pressing tasks unquestionably will contribute to a further strengthening of our great Motherland's economic and defense might.

Party Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov emphasized at the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum that we have the strength which has helped and is helping us in the most difficult moments and which allows us to accomplish the most urgent tasks. This strength is the unity of party and people, unity of party ranks, the party's collective wisdom and its collective leadership.

The high awareness and organization of Soviet citizens and their selfless creative labor represent the indestructible unity of party and people and a guarantee of our new successes in the building of communism and in the struggle for increasing the might of our Soviet homeland.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

NINTH DOSAAF CONGRESS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 12 Jan 83)
pp 3-4

[Article by Lt Gen V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of USSR DOSAAF CC: "Delegates to 9th USSR DOSAAF Congress Speak: Greater Activeness, Efficiency and Initiative"]

[Text] ...The defense collective of the Novozybkov Machine Tool Building Plant is one of the best in Bryansk Oblast. The machine tool builders took an honorable prize place at the All-Union Contest of Primary DOSAAF Organizations dedicated to the USSR's 60th anniversary. This success is the natural result of purposeful, creative indoctrinational work which is organized and conducted under the direction of the party committee. The DOSAAF plant committee is headed by Leonid Stanislavovich Kaminskiy, a big-hearted, hardworking, efficient person. He tries to ensure that the defense organization takes in the entire collective with its influence and actively attracts young people to mass defense work.

Successful forms have been found here for linking military-patriotic propaganda and the spread of military-technical knowledge. Lectures and briefings are given regularly on military-patriotic topics and meetings are arranged with soldiers on leave, Great Patriotic War participants and labor veterans. Recently an evening gathering was held with predraft-age youth on the topic: "The Soviet Army--an Army of Patriots and Internationalists." Privates and NCO's of different nationalities took part in the meeting. They told young plant workers and PTU [vocational-technical school] students how they were performing combat service, how they were living and fulfilling the tasks assigned them, and how they were perfecting military expertise.

The enterprise has several sections and circles for technical and applied military sports including parachute, radio and shooting sections. Several hundred ranking athletes have been prepared in recent years. The Novozybkov parachutists called into the ranks of the Armed Forces set an example of exemplary service in the Airborne Troops. Several from among them have been decorated with state awards for courage and valor they displayed.

There are thousands of such primary organizations in our Society in which mass defense work is carried on actively. Rallied closely about the party and its Leninist Central Committee, the multimillion-person army of DOSAAF members is

doing everything to bring up worthy defenders of the Motherland and to strengthen the country's economic and defense might.

In these days Defense Society members, like all Soviet citizens, are answering resolutions of the November 1982 CPSU CC Plenum with new labor achievements and are unfolding socialist competition for successful implementation of plans of the third year of the Five-Year Plan. They are greeting their 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress worthily. The congress will sum up results of the many-sided work of the Defense Society, it will reveal the shortcomings and will determine the paths of our forward movement toward new goals in mass defense work.

At the November 1982 CPSU CC Plenum CPSU CC General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted: "Imperialism's aggressive intrigues force us along with the fraternal socialist states to show concern, and serious concern, about keeping the defensive capability at a proper level." For DOSAAF committees and organizations this signifies an improvement in the quality and effectiveness of all our work and an improvement in the indoctrination of Society members in a spirit of high political vigilance and constant readiness to defend the Motherland and the interests of world socialism. The effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination is the focus of the Defense Society's attention. In conformity with party demands and the CPSU CC Decree "On a Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," Lenin readings, theme nights, meetings with veterans and labor and war heroes, lectures and briefings have seen further development and have been enriched with deeper content. DOSAAF organizations have begun to take a more active part in the All-Union Tour to Places of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Soviet People and in the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military sports games. There has been a noticeable increase in the level of monthlong campaigns of mass defense work. Lenin's ideas about defense of the socialist homeland and the Soviet people's mass heroism in fighting for their Motherland's freedom and independence are being propagandized thoroughly. All this helps prepare young people to defend the socialist homeland.

Many DOSAAF organizations of Moscow, Leningrad and the oblast, Omsk and Amur oblasts, the Ukraine and Uzbekistan arrange military-patriotic work skillfully and imaginatively. Their work is characterized by a search for new and more effective means and methods of giving the youth access to our people's heroic past. Meetings with frontline heroes and rallies at glory monuments and memorial complexes are meaningfully, emotionally and solemnly conducted. There is stepped-up work by DOSAAF collectives of schools of general education and vocational-technical schools. Constant concern is being shown to perfect patriotic, labor and moral indoctrination and to improve the effectiveness of work. It was not by chance that these and a number of other organizations were declared winners in the 1982 socialist competition and were presented with challenge red banners of the AUCCTU, Komsomol CC and USSR DOSAAF CC.

Meanwhile it should be noted that the level of work of some Society committees and organizations still does not fully meet today's demands. In a number of places it is arranged in a stereotyped, boring manner, without vim and without an imaginative use of the built-up experience. For example, serious deficiencies in military-patriotic and mass defense work were noted in collectives of

Arkhangelsk Oblast. There is still little concern being shown here to bring in the public at large for military-patriotic indoctrination. Attention has let up to working with the rural youth. Many organizations in the village show no activeness and rarely hold indoctrinational activities. Technical and aviation knowledge is poorly propagandized.

One of the reasons for these deficiencies is that some DOSAAF committees do not always work objectively with the aktiv, make incomplete use of foremost experience and analyze reasons for unsatisfactory work in a shallow manner. There are still frequent instances where the indoctrinational work of defense collectives is conducted without reliance on assistance by trade union and Komsomol entities and other public organizations. Meanwhile experience shows that success lies in concerted, coordinated efforts. We have many examples where defense organizations are connected closely with local trade union entities and Komsomol committees and arrange their work skillfully in contact with them.

There are many party, trade union and Komsomol workers among the delegates elected at the 9th USSR DOSAAF Congress. This emphasizes the heightened role of the Defense Society in the country's sociopolitical life. It is only through joint efforts that it is possible to accomplish the important, major defense and national economic tasks. An example of this is the Kuybyshev Oblast DOSAAF organization, a repeated winner of the All-Union Socialist Competition. Plenums and meetings of the aktiv in the oblast and rayons in recent years repeatedly discussed questions of the work of DOSAAF organizations. There was an increase in the number of theoretical, practical science and methods conferences and seminars on problems of indoctrination in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Unfortunately not all DOSAAF organizations find their place in mass defense work and military-patriotic indoctrination in a purposeful, capable manner. Some committees lack efficiency and an ability to work concretely. This deficiency is characteristic of the DOSAAF organizations of Chita Oblast. As noted at the November CPSU CC Plenum, in order to correct matters it is necessary to overcome the force of inertia and the habit of doing things the old way, and improve leadership. We must resolutely get rid of paper-pushing and speechifying, show more concern for lively everyday matters, be enterprising, raise the sense of responsibility of appointed persons in every way, and strengthen labor discipline.

The quality of preparation of youth for Army and Navy service conducted by our training organizations and clubs has improved in recent years. DOSAAF rightly is called a reliable assistant of the Armed Forces. The Defense Society is proud of the fact that hundreds of its alumni receive high state awards in peacetime for courage and military valor. Among them are delegates to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress HSU Officer Vasiliv Shcherbakov; Aleksandr Novak, wearer of the Order of Lenin; and others.

Many training organizations solicitously prepare specialists of various profiles for the Armed Forces. Based on the results of this work, challenge red banners were awarded to DOSAAF organizations of Volgograd and Bryansk oblasts of the Russian Federation, and of Armenia and the Ukraine. Our air clubs also

make a tangible contribution toward accomplishing this task. They actively explain Lenin's military precepts, his teaching about defense of the socialist homeland and party demands on defense matters, and they propagandize aviation knowledge. There is effective indoctrinational work with the youth carried on in the Volgograd and Rostov air clubs, the Volchansk DOSAAF Aviation School for Pilots, the Bryansk Aviation Sports Club and the Vilnyus Aviation Technical Sports Club. The work is aimed at establishing ideas of Soviet patriotism, pride in our Motherland and readiness to come to its defense at any moment in the minds of the young lads.

It is noteworthy that the role of all club workers, especially section commanders, is improved in working with the young people. I will mention, for example, Vladilen Nikolayevich Tikhovenko, commander of a parachute section (Dnepropetrovsk ASK [Aviation Sports Club]). A USSR master of sport and international judge, he devotes much attention to training draft-age youth and arranges political indoctrination work skillfully. The experienced commander and thoughtful indoctrinator gives his all to preparing sports parachutists. Many of his pupils are worthily serving in airborne units. The section is a close-knit collective where the overwhelming majority of workers have a master of sports title. Many are shock workers of communist labor.

Last year the section won prize places in all-union competitions and was awarded the Honor Pennant of the USSR DOSAAF CC and the Aviation Workers Union CC.

This is not an isolated example. Training and military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth is being organized purposefully in the aviation sections of our clubs where P. Murav'yev, A. Ryzhenko, T. Korovina, V. Gritsenko, N. Rybin and others are the commanders.

We must continue to augment efforts to improve the preparation of young people for service in the Armed Forces. We have to improve training quality and persistently develop firm practical skills of equipment mastery in the young lads. Army and Navy materiel continuously becomes more complicated, which means the demands rise on preparing a future military specialist. Unfortunately in a number of DOSAAF schools and air clubs this task is being accomplished without critical and imaginative interpretation of the experience which has been gained. The practical schooling of some draftees remains insufficiently high. Some of them have poor physical and moral-psychological preparation.

Indoctrinational work with athletes and instructors is not yet always being conducted at a proper level. Last year collectives of the Gorkiy and Gomel aviation sports clubs were seriously criticized for these omissions. It was no accident that there were instances here of an infraction of discipline, flying rules and training and indoctrination methodology. It always must be remembered that we will not attain high end results without reinforcing labor discipline and the discipline of execution, and without improving organization and efficiency.

There was an improvement in the role played by DOSAAF organizations in accustoming the youth to technical and applied military sports. Technical sports

clubs including aviation clubs where sections and circles operate function in a majority of the country's cities and rayons. In conformity with the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree "On a Further Upswing in the Mass Nature of Physical Culture and Sport," much is being done to adopt in practice forms which have proven themselves for drawing the youth into defense-sports work. There are regular competitions and meetings, and the sports facilities are being improved, but there still is a considerable number of DOSAAF committees and organizations where aircraft, parachute, glider, model building and other aviation sports are poorly developed.

At times committee leaders lack an ability to organize the work and make full use of all opportunities and reserves.

A number of places show little concern for elevating the indoctrinational role of sports. Frontline veterans still are rarely invited to competitions dedicated to the past war's heroes. The organization itself of competitions and their effect on improving sports proficiency and the moral-volitional conditioning of participants are not always thought out carefully. We have to do everything to see that the indoctrinational role of technical and applied military sports grows and that sports become a vital need for the broadest masses.

Without a doubt all these problems will be discussed thoroughly and comprehensively at the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and decisions will be made which will allow elevating military-patriotic, training and sports work to a new level. We have to bend every effort to implement them and attain new successes in the struggle for a further strengthening of the Motherland's economic and defense might.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

NINTH PARTY CONGRESS OUTLINES DOSAAF PROGRESS

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 10 Feb 83)
inside front cover-p 1

[Article: "Defense Society Combat Tasks"]

[Text] The 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress was held 16-17 February 1983 in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow. USSR DOSAAF CC Chairman Flt Adm G. M. Yegorov gave the accountability report of the Voluntary Society Central Committee, and the account of the USSR DOSAAF Central Auditing Commission was given by its chairman G. V. Tomilin.

The congress summed up results of the Defense Society's work, outlined ways for a further increase in quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic, mass defense, training and sports work of DOSAAF organizations, elected management entities and made partial changes to the USSR DOSAAF Bylaws.

The 9th All-Union Congress took place in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness of the Soviet people to implement the grandiose program for building communism. In the name of 103 million members of the Defense Society the congress expressed unanimous approval and undivided support of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet government and their purposeful, productive work to improve the people's welfare and establish general peace and security of nations on earth.

The Defense Society attained new goals in its patriotic work under the tested leadership of the Communist Party. In fulfilling requirements of the CPSU CC Decree "On a Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," DOSAAF committees and organizations are perfecting the military-patriotic indoctrination of workers and the youth and developing and deepening coordination with trade unions, the Komsomol, the "Znanive" Society, Army and Navy political entities, military commissariats, Civil Defense staffs and war veterans' councils. Through joint efforts they are organizing the All-Union Tour to Places of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Communist Party and Soviet People, the All-Union Memorial Watch and Revolutionary Glory Week, and the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military sports games. More than 60 million DOSAAF members took part in mass activities just during the monthlong campaign of mass defense work dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Many committees, schools and clubs, and above all those of Moscow, Leningrad, Kuybyshev and Omsk oblasts of the RSFSR, and Belorussia, hold meetings with war and labor veterans and solemn rituals at glory monuments and memorial complexes at a high level.

Preparations for the USSR's 60th anniversary contributed to a further improvement in the international indoctrination of DOSAAF members. Committees in the Ukraine participated in conferences called "In the Friendly Family of Free Republics," in the sociopolitical readings called "Formation of the USSR is a Triumph of the CPSU's Leninist Policy of Nationalities," and in Union Republic Weeks. Lectures, briefings, discussions and evenings of questions and answers called "Our Land" and "My Motherland the USSR" were arranged in primary organizations, schools and clubs. A holiday of defense collectives called "The Homeland's Ties in the Friendship of Nations" was held at the boundary of three republics--the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Belorussia--at the initiative of activists of Bryansk, Chernigov and Gomel oblasts. Taking part in them were veterans of the party, war, labor and the Armed Forces, former partisans, foremost production workers and draftees.

The work being performed is producing a positive result. Its effectiveness is shown by the growth in the Defense Society's popularity in the country and by the renowned deeds of its alumni. Participating in the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress were alumni of DOSAAF air clubs who received the title HSU in peacetime: lieutenant colonels V. Shcherbakov and Yu. Kuznetsov, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut S. Savitskaya; as well as A. Novak, wearer of the Order of Lenin.

At the same time the congress noted that there were still many serious deficiencies and unresolved problems in military-patriotic work. In a number of places such as in Murmansk Oblast this work is carried on in a formal manner and does not take in a considerable number of Society members, especially in rural rayons. Proper concern is not shown everywhere for propaganda of the USSR Armed Forces combat traditions and heroic exploits of aviators in the past war. There is poor propaganda of aviation and military-technical knowledge and of foremost work experience in a number of places. These deficiencies must be remedied resolutely.

"... In all ideological and mass political work," emphasized CPSU CC General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "we are faced with major tasks. A convincing, concrete display of our achievements, a serious analysis of new problems constantly being generated by day-to-day life, and the freshness of thought and word--this is the path toward improving all our propaganda, which always must be truthful and realistic as well as interesting and intelligible, which means more effective."

These parts demands are fundamental to all DOSAAF propaganda and indoctrinational work. The key element in it continues to be active assistance in shaping a generation of people who are ideologically persuaded, politically active, who love work and are capable of working, and who always are ready to defend the Motherland.

The congress recommended that committees and the training and sports organizations thoroughly expound to Defense Society members Lenin's ideas, theories of

the CPSU and USSR Constitution on defense of the socialist homeland, heroic traditions of the party, people and their Armed Forces, and the world-historic significance of the Soviet people's outstanding achievements. It is necessary to step up anti-imperialist propaganda and resolutely expose the aggressive essence of American imperialism and its NATO allies. Under conditions of today's complicated military-political world situation it is important to instil in workers and the youth a high revolutionary vigilance, a personal sense of responsibility for strengthening the economic and defense might of the Land of Soviets and a constant readiness to defend the socialist homeland.

DOSAAB schools and clubs which prepare specialists for the Soviet Armed Forces have an ever-increasing role to play in resolving this task. Best results in preparing aviation specialists were achieved by the Volchansk, Kinel'-Cherkasy, Kemerovo, Volgograd and Rostov aviation organizations. But demands constantly rise for the training of draft-age and predraft-age youth. Congress resolutions emphasize the necessity of improving training quality, especially practical schooling of specialists in DOSAAF schools and clubs, improving political indoctrination work with cadets, and assuring an inseparable link of training and indoctrination. The success of this work depends on a growth in the professional qualification and methods proficiency of instructors and masters of production training. In carrying out congress resolutions DOSAAF committees have to raise the level of training methods management of the work of training points and continue the work of ensuring high quality in basic military training of the youth.

It is the patriotic duty of Society committees to increase their contribution to preparing cadres of mass technical trades with an applied military significance for the national economy and to fulfilling state plans for fuller satisfaction of the country's needs for specialists and skilled workers. Particular attention must be given to training agricultural machine operators in accordance with demands of the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990.

A further development of technical and applied military sports continues in the Defense Society. Their mass nature has increased somewhat and their qualitative indicators have improved.

But the congress emphasized that while paying due respect to what has been achieved, it must be noted that the status of defense-sports work and the level of development of technical and applied military sports still does not conform fully to needs of the workers and the youth. Proper attention is not being given everywhere, and particularly in Belgorod and Kirov oblasts, to the accelerated development of motor and radiotechnical sports and model building. There is a drop in the mass nature of shooting sport in the Kalmyk ASSR. In recent years helicopter and parachute sportsmen have surrendered their positions in the international arena.

The congress considers it an important task of committees, primary organizations, clubs and schools to implement persistently and consistently demands of the CPSU CC and USSR Council of Ministers Decree about a further upswing in the mass nature of physical culture and sport.

Much attention was given to taking effective steps to expand the network of clubs; developing technical and applied military sports directly in training and primary organizations and at the population's place of residence; and strengthening the work of preparing sports reserves. The task has been set to step up the work of all-union sports federations and club councils, improve the training and retraining of sports cadres, public coaches and judges, elevate the organizational methods level of practice training courses, achieve high results in Soviet athletes' performance in international competitions, and maintain and reinforce their leading position.

The congress obligated DOSAAF committees to reinforce and expand the Defense Society's material-technical base, and improve the system and increase the scope of material-technical supply so as to satisfy more fully the needs of DOSAAF training, sports and primary organizations and enterprises. There must be strict observance of a regime of economy and financial discipline and a fight against poor management and wastefulness.

In conformity with demands of the November 1982 CPSU CC Plenum there must be a comprehensive improvement in efficiency and initiative and reinforcement of the discipline of execution, labor discipline and planning discipline in all organizations, clubs and production enterprises. It is important to ensure that every DOSAAF member clearly realizes the role of discipline and organization as a deciding condition for successful accomplishment of tasks at hand and for a further improvement in the effectiveness of all our work.

Implementation of party directions, persistent mastery of a Leninist work style and strict, steadfast fulfillment of demands of the Society's Bylaws has been and remains the chief factor for committees, clubs and primary organizations.

The 9th congress recommended that committees be guided strictly by Leninist principles and CPSU requirements in working with cadres and consistently follow the line of combining a respectful attitude and trust in them with concern for growth and moral-political indoctrination and with high exactingness and irreconcilability toward deficiencies.

One of the primary tasks is a further increase in the activeness and fighting spirit of primary organizations. To this end there must be an improvement in management of them and assistance given them. Particular concern must be shown for rural primary organizations. There must be a more widespread sponsorship of them by technical sports (including aviation) clubs and schools of DOSAAF, and primary organizations of industrial enterprises, establishments and higher educational institutions.

The congress called on committees to improve the organization of socialist competition and its mobilizing and indoctrinational role.

An increase in the activeness of primary organizations and all DOSAAF members is demanded by the 9th All-Union Society Congress is a guarantee of new successes in implementing the historic resolutions of the 25th CPSU congress and further strengthening of the socialist Motherland's economy and military might.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

'TASS' COVERS NINTH ALL-UNION DOSAAF CONGRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 83 p 2

[TASS news report: "In the Name of the Might of the Homeland: 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress"]

[Text] An important role in accomplishing defense tasks is played by DOSAAF organizations, which are called upon actively to assist in strengthening our country's defense capability and in preparing working people to defend the homeland.

An important event has taken place in the life of the DOSAAF society -- on 16 February the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress convened in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Members of the presidium include CPSU Central Committee Secretary I. V. Kapitonov; G. F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; I. F. Dmitriyev, CPSU Central Committee department chief; T. N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; MSU S. L. Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense USSR; Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; V. M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; CPSU Central Committee officials, prominent military commanders, representatives of ministries, agencies, soviet and public organizations, war and labor veterans, as well as heads of delegations of defense sports organizations of a number of countries.

The delegates and guests enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee.

I. V. Kapitonov conveyed a message of greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, which was met with applause.

Flt Adm G. M. Yegorov, chairman of the Central Committee of USSR DOSAAF, presented a report entitled "Report by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and Tasks Pertaining to Further Improving the Work of the Organizations of the Defense Society in Light of Present CPSU Demands."

The speaker stated that the congress is taking place at a time when the imperialists, particularly the United States, have aggravated the international situation. They have undertaken an attempt to place in opposition to a policy of détente their own policy of intensifying military preparations and interference

in the internal affairs of other peoples. In these conditions the party and Soviet State are performing tireless work aimed at preserving peace on earth, are steadfastly defending the vital interests of the homeland, and are doing everything in order reliably to defend the productive labor and peaceful life of Soviet citizens.

The speaker then focused attention on matters pertaining to military-patriotic indoctrination of working people, which our party has always considered to be an important and integral part of ideological work among the masses. Measures have been taken which aim at comprehensive accomplishment of indoctrination tasks, at increasing the activeness of organizational and indoctrinational work by DOSAAF committees, development and deepening of their interaction with trade unions and Komsomol, the Znaniye Society, army and navy political agencies, military commissariats, civil defense headquarters, and war veterans organizations.

G. M. Yegorov then discussed one of the principal areas of activity of the defense society -- preparation of young people for service in the army and navy. At the present time more than one third of conscripts are enrolled in DOSAAF training organizations, working on mastering occupational specialties which are needed by the Soviet Armed Forces.

DOSAAF organizations take active part in expanding the scale of technical training of the general public. They train for the nation's economy cadres of mass technical occupations which are of applied military significance. The importance of this work is determined by the fact that it helps meet the needs of the nation's economy in skilled workers, helps establish reserves for the USSR Armed Forces, and is one of the most mass and effective forms of dissemination of technical knowledge.

The defense society possesses a wealth of experience and fine traditions in sports activities as well as requisite facilities, which makes it possible to develop technical and applied military sports on a large scale.

Work has been continuing on the further expansion and improvement of the society's facilities. In 6 years more than 1,100 facilities have been built, representing a total estimated cost of 250 million rubles.

The All-Union Order of Lenin and Order of the Red Banner Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy, G. M. Yegorov stated in conclusion, will place its ranks even more solidly behind the Leninist party and will honorably carry out its assigned tasks.

Mr. V. Fedilin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Auditing Commission, presented an accountability report by the Central Auditing Commission.

This was followed by discussion of the reports.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

DOSAAF FACTS, FIGURES NOTED

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 12 Jan 83) p 9

[Article: "From Congress to Congress: Figures and Facts"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] The USSR DOSAAF is one of the largest public organizations in the country. At the present time its ranks contain some 103 million persons (in 1977 there were 80.5 million persons).

Social Composition of DOSAAF Members (in percent)

	1977	1983
Workers and employees	58.7	60.3
Kolkhoz members	12.7	11.9
Students	28.6	27.8

The Society has 14 union republic central committees, 159 kray and oblast DOSAAF committees, 4,429 rayon, city and district DOSAAF committees, and 355,000 primary organizations, including: 88,000 at production enterprises, 47,000 in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 103,000 in schools of general education and other educational institutions, and 117,000 in establishments. There are 213,000 or 60.5 percent of DOSAAF primary organizations with technical circles and courses for training and retraining specialists for the national economy.

The number of primary organizations with STK [technical sports clubs]: 1,713 in 1977; 3,900 in 1983

DOSAAF Aviation

DOSAAF AVIATION CLUBS have begun to propagandize aviation knowledge more vigorously, improved the preparation of the youth for service in the Air Force, and stepped up attention to development of aircraft, helicopter, parachute, glider and hang glider sports and aviation and missile model building. Technical facilities are being improved, aviation clubs are being outfitted with new equipment and their organizational structure is growing stronger.

There were 355 airfield and other buildings and facilities placed in operation during the period from 1977 through 1982. The Yak-50, Yak-52 and Yak-55 sports aircraft, new types of gliders and parachutes, the Mi-2 gas-turbine helicopters and a large amount of radiotechnical equipment have been received by aviation clubs.

During the period between the 8th and 9th all-union DOSAAF congresses thousands of persons regularly engaged in aircraft, helicopter, parachute and glider sports and 320,000 engaged in aviation model building.

Over the last six years 2,087 USSR masters of sport have been prepared, including 102 international-class masters of sport. There were 360 records set, of which 255 bettered world achievements.

During the accountability period the title of all-around world champion was won by the following:

Aircraft sport: Valentina Yaikova (1978), Viktor Smolin (1982), and in 1981 they were all-around champions of Europe; Lyubov' Nemkova and Yurgis Kayris-- world champions; and all-around world champions in helicopter sport Lyubov' Prikhod'ko and Vladimir Smirnov (1978).

Parachute sport: All-around world champions Igor' Terlo (1978), Nikolay Vshmayev (1980) and Larisa Korycheva (1982).

Aviation model building sport: World champions Oleg Doroshenko (1980); Vasily Pismarenko, Viktor Onufriyenko and Valentin Snapovalov (1982); and European champion A. Andryukov (1982).

More than 10,000 sportsmen are engaged in hang gliding.

Best results in preparing aviation specialists and aviation sportsmen were achieved in the Volchansk Aviation School and the Zaporozh'ye, Kinel'-Cherkasy, Kamensk, Volgograd, Rostov, Minsk, 3d Moscow, Bryansk and Sverdlovsk clubs.

There were six new aviation sports clubs opened, including the Central Parachute Club in Oryol.

(Trade Unions, Komsomol and DOSAAF)

and by Young DOSAAF organizations have taken an active part along with trade unions and the Komsomol in activities of the All-Union Tour of Komsomol Members and the Youth to Places of Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory of the Communist Party, Soviet People and USSR Armed Forces.

Twenty-eight million Young Pioneers and Komsomol-DOSAAF members took part in the "Zarechsk" and "Orlenok" military sports games.

During 1981-1982 millions of persons participated in the All-Union competitive review of Primary Komsomol and DOSAAF Organizations and in the military-sports review requiring work of draft-age and pre-draft-age youth. (Total 1980s of the competitive review built and organized with their own resources during

this time 9,000 military-technical training rooms, more than 7,000 technical sports facilities and almost 7,000 obstacle courses. There were 870,000 competitions held in technical and applied military sports.

Trade unions and the DOSAAF opened 109 children and youth technical sports schools in the country in which over 24,000 children are training. During 1977-1982 thousands of ranking athletes were prepared in the DYuSTSh [children and youth technical sports schools].

Training Specialists for the National Economy

DOSAAF ORGANIZATIONS prepared 12.1 million specialists in 60 specialties for the national economy since 1977, including: 7.7 million transport drivers, 290,000 radio specialists, and 2.7 million drivers were retrained for class I and II.

During this period DOSAAF prepared 300,000 specialists in mass technical trades for the non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR, of whom 59,000 were for agriculture. DOSAAF training organizations prepared 265,000 rural machine operators.

Dissemination of Military-Technical Knowledge

Functioning in DOSAAF are technical circles and courses, public design bureaus, laboratories and aviation model building clubs. Competitive reviews and exhibitions of technical creativeness are held. Up to 50 million DOSAAF members are covered by propaganda of military and military-technical knowledge.

DOSAAF has 18 all-union and 940 republic, kray and oblast federations of technical and applied military sports.

Basic Status Indicators of Technical and Applied Military Sports

	1977	1982
Number of DOSAAF members engaged in these sports	29.3 million	32 million
Competitions held	1.4 million	1.4 million
Number of participants	45.3 million	47.5 million

Trained During 1977-82

Candidates for master of sport and category I athletes	357,000 persons
USSR masters of sport	7,714 persons
International-class masters of sport	126 persons

Twelve million schoolchildren are engaged in technical and applied military sports in DOSAAF teams and sections.

In the international arena during 1977-1982 DOSAAF athletes set 541 all-union records in technical and applied military sports, and 476 world and European records.

Medals Won

	1977	1982
Gold	1,016	2,107
Silver	557	1,148
Bronze	418	898

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

FAILURE TO MEET CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES FOR DOSAAF FACILITIES NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 9 Feb 83 p 1

[Unattributed lead article: "Discipline of a Construction Project"]

[Text] Just what is discipline in construction? It is first and foremost precise rhythm and strict execution of scheduled work according to a precisely determined timetable. Any departure from the schedule is a violation of production discipline, which makes construction longer and more costly.

All this of course is well known both to clients, which in the Defense Society are usually DOSAAF committees, and to the contractors.

With what does construction of a facility begin -- with the foundation, with site excavation? No. The client's first concern is to specify ceilings, to obtain a construction site, and to acquire technical documentation. And frequently he loses time on these activities.

The preparation period for construction of a new building for the production combine of the Rostov Oblast DOSAAF Committee dragged on. It is true that work is now in progress at the site, but more than a year has passed since the decision was made to erect the building. Things were delayed by the process of designating requisite ceilings. The committee succeeded in "breaking through" these problems, but not as quickly as would have been desired.

The initial period of construction is also sometimes delayed because clients seek to obtain the plans for a facility or even an entire complex all at one time, ignoring stage-by-stage acquisition of drawings. Sometimes they do not want to use available standard plans, which merely require adjustment to the specific site, but prefer individual plans, which makes construction more costly and makes it take longer.

Or they put up with the use of expensive materials and complex equipment. Recently the construction oversight and technical expertise department received technical documentation for construction of a DOSAAF training combine in the town of Odintsovo, Moscow Oblast. What ensued? Experts, examining the plans, suggested reducing the estimated cost by employing inexpensive materials and simpler equipment.

But now it would seem that all organizational matters have been settled. Financing has been established and a contract signed, specifying a construction schedule. When a construction timetable is realistic, based on available capabilities, things move along well. Omsk Oblast is an example of this. A good many DOSAAF facilities have been constructed there -- both sports and training facilities. As a rule the work was done on schedule. But even if occasionally a problem would crop up somewhere, the client -- the Omsk Oblast DOSAAF Committee -- would get in contact with the contractors, immediately taking steps to correct the situation.

Incidentally, they have also reduced the preparatory period to a minimum. Technical documentation is received promptly. The committee concerns itself with ceilings and with obtaining sites suitable for accommodating the future facilities. The green light is given to construction from start to finish.

And this is understandable. The party teaches us that we should constantly increase the effectiveness of capital investment, ensure prompt movement on-stream of fixed assets and production facilities, and concentrate capital spending and material resources on the most important construction projects.

The buildings of a unified technical school went up comparatively rapidly at a permafrost site. The client -- the Murmansk Oblast DOSAAF Committee -- took most active part in discussing problems which arose and efficiently performed its assigned obligations.

A great deal has been accomplished in Blagoveshchensk, where they are building a dormitory for trainees. The client -- the Amur Oblast DOSAAF Committee -- established the closest contacts with the construction administration which is erecting the building. Committee representatives regularly attend planning sessions held at the construction site, take part in status determination, and suggest what should be done for things to proceed even better.

Not everywhere, however, is there success in establishing close contacts. A military technical training house in Magadan has been in construction for 10 years now, but construction is still far from completion.

The general contractor -- the Promstroy Construction Administration of the Magadangerstroy Trust, jointly with top officials from related organizations -- the mechanized jobs administrations of the Severovostoksantekhnmontazh, MPElektromontazh and Sibteploizolyatsiya administrations, each year draw up measures, as they are called, pertaining to implementing the construction plan, and every time the general contractor fails to carry out these tasks together with the subcontractors.

The client -- the Magadan Oblast DOSAAF Committee -- appealed repeatedly to the builders and to other authorities. At various meetings the contractors made a solemn promise to "speed things up," to "complete the job," and to "direct attention," but the cart, as they say, is still standing there. The partners exchange letters. Let us leaf through a few sheets of this correspondence, which has been going on for many years and which unfortunately has been fruitless.

"16 November 1977. The construction status of the Military Technical Training Center has been examined by the general contractor together with subcontractor organizations, and a work schedule has been drawn up for the fourth quarter of 1977. Measures are presently being taken to extend power and water lines to the site.

"V. Milovanov, chief, Severovostokstroy Association."

New promises came 8 months later: "The Magadangorstroy Trust and the Promstroy Administration have been instructed to speed up construction on the Military Technical Training Center. Measures have been drawn up for ensuring accomplishment of the year's scheduled construction. Water lines are presently being strung at the site.

"E. Zayskiy, acting chief, Severovostokstroy Association."

The letter containing this promise was written in the summer of 1978. We are presently in the winter of 1983. Almost 5 years have passed. It would seem that the facility should have come on-line long ago. They are still a long way from completion, however. Last year's schedule also failed to be met.

But now let us think about it. How can this happen? The contractor regularly fails to meet his contractual obligations. And he is bearing no liability whatsoever for this. Who is to blame? Principally the client is at fault, for in such instances the client can (and should!) demand indemnification, to use a legal term, for loss of anticipated income, for if the facility had been completed 7 years ago it would have generated considerable revenues by this time.

The Magadan Oblast InSAAF Committee and the other committees acting as clients, however, are too hesitant to punish their partners by demanding monetary indemnification, apparently fearing to ruin relations with them permanently. They limit themselves to admonitions and act like supplicants rather than an equal party possessing corresponding rights.

Of course punishment by the ruble is an extreme action. It is important to try to find the way to businesslike cooperation and to help the contractor utilize all available reserve potential. The client should act like the concerned owner of the future facility, showing great concern over things at the construction site, seeking together with his partner to achieve smooth work performance and high quality of construction.

Buildings for 20 training organizations and 7 military technical training centers have been completed and put into operation, and 6 dormitories for trainee personnel have been built. This has made it possible systematically to improve training and indoctrination work at automotive schools in the town of Belozersk, Vologda Oblast, and at Fushchevskaya in Krasnodar Kray, a unified technical school in Zhenskoye, and a technical school in the town of Kansk, Krasnoyarsk Kray.

It would be erroneous to state that things proceeded smoothly at all times at all these facilities.

At times there was failure to meet the schedule for general installation, plumbing and electrical installation, interior finishing work, site grading and landscaping. Nevertheless difficulties (some sooner and others later) were corrected, and the clients were of considerable importance here.

Some committee officials reason as follows: once the contract has been signed, it is not my business to interfere with the construction. I shall calmly sit and wait for the building to be erected and for the keys to be turned over. This is certainly a comfortable position, but it is a totally incorrect position.

The contract obliges the client promptly to supply the builders with technical documentation, certain materials, and to finance construction. But apart from the contract, there is also a strong desire to move in as quickly as possible. And in order for this wish to be met as quickly as possible, it should be bolstered by energy by both parties -- both contractor and client.

The Volgograd Oblast DOSAAF Committee did a great deal during construction of the first unit of a unified technical school. The committee established a monitoring post at the site. Volunteers kept close watch to ensure that construction regulations were properly observed. And the building was completed and turned over for occupancy, although with some delay. Things are proceeding more slowly with construction of the second unit. Only 15,000 rubles were spent of the 400,000 rubles allocated for its construction last year. The committee failed to keep in close contact with the contractor and his sub-contractors.

It is true that work resumed at the beginning of this year -- workers reported to the site. The task consists in making up lost ground.

Attention must be kept focused on this year's plan. No slippage! Only by working at full effort is it possible substantially to reduce uncompleted construction and to turn over on schedule all completion-targeted facilities.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN PREINDUCTION TRAINING IN GEORGIAN SSR

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Feb 83 p 2

[Article, published under the heading "Growing Patriots," by Maj Gen Levan Sharashenidze, Military Commissar of the Georgian SSR: "Successors of Military Glory"]

[Text] February of this year marks the 65th Anniversary of establishment of the Soviet Army and Navy. Right now, following established tradition, an All-Union Mass Defense Work Month is being held in the cities, towns and villages of our republic. These days are chock-filled with striking events. Lectures, get-togethers with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and Soviet Army servicemen, military patriotic film festivals, mass meetings of conscripts, and competitions in the technical and applied military sports are being held in workforces, at secondary schools and higher educational institutions. Young people are visiting famous battle sites and standing symbolic watch at memorials erected in honor of the heroic exploits of the Soviet people.

heroic traditions are our national pride, a source of strength and creative inspiration in the struggle for communism. And affirmation of the indissoluble succession of generations, comprehension by young people of the priceless ideological and moral wealth amassed by the party, and indoctrination of youth in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism demand continuous and purposeful work by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Georgia contains more than 200 combat glory museums, more than 4,500 combat glory rooms and corners, and approximately 600 military-patriotic clubs, universities and lecture agencies dedicated to the future serviceman. The Boris Dzeladze Komsomol Center has become a unique facility for preparing young men for military service. For many years now the decorated Georgian Komsomol and the working people of Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon in the city of Tbilisi have been patrons of the warships "Krasnyy Kavkaz" and "Komsomolets Gruzii." Each year the top inductees are assigned on the basis of Komsomol travel orders to perform military service in these units.

The high possibilities of the republic Combat Glory Museum of the 10th Army in Mtskheta, museums of the friendship of peoples, of the history of Georgian

Komsomol, of the troops of the Transcaucasus Military and Border Districts, and of the Tbilisi Red-Banner Higher Artillery Command School are extensively utilized in the patriotic and internationalist indoctrination of the younger generation, measures which in the last two years have involved the participation more than 900,000 persons. Highly praiseworthy is participation in the heroic-patriotic indoctrination of youth by 34 heroes of the Soviet Union, 13 holders of the Order of Glory, reserve and retired general officers and the many thousands of veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

High-quality selection and preparation of the finest representatives of our homeland's future defenders for enrollment in military educational institutions is an important area of military-patriotic work and indoctrination of these future defenders of our homeland. This has become one of the principal concerns of the republic's Komsomol. The Komsomol organizations of Leninskiy, Kalininskiy, Urdzhonikidzevskiy, imeni 26 Komissarov, and Zavodskoy rayons in the city of Tbilisi, as well as this republic's Borzhomskiy, Bolnisskiy, Gardabanskiy, Kustavskiy, Ielavskiy, Tkibulskiy, and Tsulukidzevskiy rayons, guided by the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee decree entitled "On Intensifying Work by Komsomol Organizations in the Area of Further Development of Contacts with Military Educational Institutions," have established solid contacts with service schools and academies and conduct, jointly with military commissariats, interesting activities with youth at schools and enterprises, as well as get-togethers with leading production workers, veterans of the Armed Forces, and young officers and enrolled personnel who are outstanding in training performance. Also instructive in this regard is the experience of Tbilisi Secondary General Curriculum Schools No 64, 66, 78, 83, 116, 136, and 154, at which each year 10-15 graduates choose an officer career and enroll in service schools. Military-patriotic and mass-defense work is being conducted particularly fruitfully at the Tbilisi Red-Banner Higher Artillery Command School. It is a part of 27 Tbilisi general curriculum secondary schools, 6 secondary technical schools, and 3 vocational schools.

The Tbilisi boarding school imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen A. N. Kaselidze, which was established in 1974 at the initiative of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, is quite regular among young people. Last year, for example, persons wishing to enroll at the school had to take part in a tough, competitive selection process. In the 400 applicants, 1% were accepted. Today 100 graduates of this school are enrolled at service schools and academies. More than 100 graduates received officer commissions upon completion of studies.

Joint military, occupational, sports, and scientific work and other activities at military educational institutions are also being organized, organized in many other cities, towns and villages. Vigorous attention is being paid to the organization of military-patriotic indoctrination, as well as to the work of the youth in the armed forces, in the reserve, in the militia, and in the youth organizations, and to the work of the youth in the armed forces and in the militia.

It is necessary to take into account the work of these institutions and to work with them in order to increase the participation of youth in the military-patriotic work of the youth.

institutions. But quantitative indices are not everything. Komsomol organizations, it was emphasized at the 19th Komsomol Congress, should be constantly guided by Lenin's instructions that intensified military training requires not a burst of enthusiasm, a catchy appeal, a militant slogan, but rather protracted, intense, highly persistent work on a mass scale.

Practical experience convinces us that the highest-quality selection of young people for enrollment in military educational institutions is achieved when it is conducted by military commissariats jointly with civilian school military training officers, school principals, officials at establishments and enterprises, by Komsomol and trade union organizations, as well as DOSAAF agencies.

Unfortunately this principle is frequently not observed. It is no secret that some Komsomol organizations and military commissariats follow the path of least resistance. They do not always take into consideration the moral-political qualities, physical and military-technical preparation of persons recommended for enrollment at military educational institutions. Sometimes Komsomol authorizations are handed out randomly, and sometimes they are simply given over to military commissariats to "use at their own discretion." There have been such occurrences in Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Osetia, Kirovskiy Rayon in Tbilisi, Abashskiy, Akhmetskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Goriyskiy, Karelskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Lentekhskiy, Tianetskiy, Tsalkskiy, and Chkhorotskuskii rayons. Such attention to form with detriment to content perceptibly undermines the substance and prestige of a Komsomol recommendation. And it is not surprising that approximately one third of secondary-school graduates sent from these areas to military educational institutions fail to pass the entrance examinations. We cannot meekly accept this situation.

Many roads and interesting career opportunities open up for young men who have completed secondary school. But there is one road which is taken by those who clearly express responsibility for the fate of the homeland and for defense of its national interests. This road is mastery of the courageous and noble profession of military defender of the homeland.

At one time the Tbilisi Flying Club laid down fine traditions in the training of excellent aviators. Many persons trained by this club gained fame by their immortal combat exploits on the battle fronts of the Great Patriotic War. They include outstanding air forces heroes of the Soviet Union V. Nanevshvili, Sh. Kiriya, G. Merkviladze, Ch. Bendeliani, D. Dzhabidze, I. Dzhincharadze, G. Ikasariidze, K. Mebagishvili, D. Tavadze, G. Tvauri, Z. Bitchelishvili, O. Chgchelashvili, and Sn. Shurgaya.

It would seem that all necessary conditions are present for these traditions to grow stronger and continue to develop. Unfortunately in recent years there has been an appreciable decline in youth interest in the profession of military pilot, and it is becoming increasingly more difficult to channel young people into military aviation schools. What is the problem?

There has not been a decrease in military aviation's prestige. Indeed, as well as the spiritual of young people, who today, for tactical efficiency, are engaged in incomprehensible supersonic speeds and atmospheric altitudes,

party position, implemented on a high organizational level, in order to increase the ranks of enrolled personnel and cadets from four-times decorated Soviet Georgia, worthy successors to the combat fame of the older generations, capable of bearing with honor the lofty title of Soviet officer through their entire lives.

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MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

'FUTURE OFFICERS' UNIVERSITY ASSISTS PUPILS ENTERING MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Mar 51 p 4

[Article by A. Zasharov, propagandist at military commissariat of Turkmen SSR: "Future Officer University"]

[Text] Each year the popularity of the "Future Officer" University grows among the capital's young lads. It was set up three years ago under the Ashkhabad officers' Club through the initiative of the republic military commissariat, the gormo [city department of education] and the Turkmen SSR "Znaniya" Society. Tenth-graders who dream of dedicating themselves to the responsible and romantic profession of officer study here.

The university's students meet with Great Patriotic War veterans, reserve officers, young officers and military school cadets. They recently met with instructors of the Pacific Ocean and Leningrad Higher Naval Schools, the Krasnaya Wolost' School, and the Kiev and Odesk military tank schools. The tenth-graders learned about conditions for acceptance, the training program and life in military educational institutions and about the military specialties which can be acquired here.

This helps the young lads select a school and military specialty to their liking. These students already have made their choice. A. Gordin - becoming a border guard officer, B. Gerasimov - pilot, V. Gerasimov - cavalryman, A. Luk'yanov - tankman, A. Tarasov - military engineer, V. Prokhorov - political officer, and A. Adjanov and V. Gerasimov - tank officers. They are studying in the 3d, 1st and 2nd separately.

The "Future Officer" University curriculum also includes officers' preparation in various extracurricular courses. By the way, last year 8 cadets of the university with a diploma entered military schools.

The experience of the "Future Officer" University's work has been a fair bit summarized, and it is now being applied to other Turkmen SSR schools. Through the university's curriculum work with tenth-graders and

MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

PROBLEMS IN SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Col V. Panaratov, chief of Kemerovo Higher Military Command School of Communications: "For Whom We Open the Doors: On Certain Problems in Filling Military Schools"]

[Text] The responses arrived at the school almost simultaneously although they were about graduates of different years. The unit commander writes respectfully and warmly about Lt Vladimir Pavlyukovskiy: "He is distinguished by his organizing abilities. He performs individual indoctrination work purposefully and provides for firm military discipline in the subunit. He was elected secretary of the company party organization." But the service of Lt Illeg Sukhanov is evaluated differently: "Careless and unexacting toward subordinates. Shows no initiative in accomplishing daily tasks. Knows the requirements of regulations but does not always implement them..."

Can it be said that one of the responses was unexpected for us? No. In both cases the service of the young officers became a logical continuation of their earlier service as it were.

Pavlyukovskiy dreamed of military school from his school years. He had the proper ideas about military service demanding that a person give his all. After completing secondary school Vladimir realized that he had insufficient knowledge to study successfully in a military school. He decided to become a plant worker and continue his self-education. He spent all his evenings over the textbooks and turned for advice to the teachers at his own school. A year later the Young Ltd became a cadet and took up his studies with a great sense of responsibility and diligence. His application, high volitional qualities and firm character were recognized and Pavlyukovskiy was appointed squad commander, then deputy platoon commander and first sergeant of the cadet company.

As for Lt Sukhanovskiy in the troops with similarity.

Everything was different with Sukhanov. He entered school at his parents' insistence. He had the knowledge for successfully painting the entrance exams, but he lost all that when faced with a sense of responsibility in his studies later continued by the troops. The work was in fact a very heavy burden. Indoctrination in the troops was not leave a day's rest.

not have the knowledge and moral qualities guaranteeing success in subsequent indoctrinational work with them? Unfortunately not, because the number of candidates is not great.

At the beginning of each training year we send various agitation materials to the military commissariats. As a check has shown, however, they do not become the property of a broad range of student youths. Usually those who already have made a choice in favor of the school become familiar with them. The local press publishes announcements about acceptance to school unwillingly. Last year we sent them to the editors of 14 republic, kray and oblast newspapers, but only three published the announcements.

TCV trips by experienced commanders and school instructors to oblasts and rayons from which we expect replacements justify themselves. The officers take along materials on the school's history and programs of entrance exams with sample problems. They meet with those who are preparing to enter school and chat with class instructors and the school directors and military instructors.

School open house days help pick out worthy candidates among the youth of Samarkand and Samarkand Oblast. The young people are drawn by the demonstration given by cadets of drill movements and songs and the solemn ritual of presenting diplomas to graduates in the Square of Soviets. Hundreds of young lads visit the school museum and become familiar with the history of the military educational institution, which has brought up 16 Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, not everything depends on us. Last year our representatives spoke in 149 of the country's secondary educational institutions. A total of some 7,000 graduates listened to them. Many tenth-graders expressed a desire to enter our school but did not come for the exams. The military commissariats reoriented them on other schools.

Selection is now under way for military school candidates in units and aboard ships and this work is unfolding in the military commissariats. Providing a well-fledged competition in each school and sending the cream of the crop to exams means creating preconditions for better quality in preparing replacements for our officer corps.

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MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR MILITARY AVIATION INSTITUTIONS

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 2, Feb 83 (signed to press 22 Dec 82)
inside back cover

[Article: "The Sky Beckons"; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] Military aviation schools accept males from among the civilian youth and first-term privates, sergeants and first sergeants of all combat arms regardless of military specialty and length of service in the Army, with a completed secondary education; and from among graduates of Suvorov and Nakhimov military schools, fit for school training based on status of health and who have successfully passed entrance exams. The age of entrants is from 17 to 21 years, determined as of 1 September in the year of acceptance.

Extended-term servicemen are accepted for studies at the end of two years of extended-term service at an age of no more than 23 years.

Warrant officers [praporshchiki and michmany] can enter higher military aviation schools at the end of two years of service in warrant officer positions or in officer positions at an age of no more than 25 years (no more than 23 years for flight schools).

First-term and extended-term servicemen who wish to begin studies submit an application through channels to the unit commander before 25 February, and civilian youth submit a request to the rayon military commissariat at their place of residence prior to 30 April of the year of entrance.

In their application servicemen give their military rank, full name, position held, year and month of birth, education, and name of the military educational institution which they wish to enter. Appended to the application is an autobiography, service and party (Komsomol) performance appraisals, notarized copies of documents on secondary education and birth certificate, and three notarized photographs (without headgear, size 4.5 x 6 cm).

Boys from among the civilian youth give in their request their full name, year and month of birth, address of place of residence, and the name of the military educational institution which they wish to enter. Appended to the request are an autobiography, performance appraisal from place of work or study, party (Komsomol) performance appraisal, copies of documents on secondary education

(secondary school pupils present a certificate about current progress), birth certificate and three notarized photographs (without headgear, size 4.5 x 6 cm).

Candidates submit the passport, service record or draft registration slip, original documents on secondary education and birth certificate to the acceptance commission on arrival at the military educational institution.

Candidates' travel to the schools is performed on dates prescribed for taking entrance exams by a summons from the schools through military commissariats and unit commanders, who issue them documents for free travel. Candidates who arrive at school are provided with free food and lodging.

Competitive entrance exams in higher flight and engineering schools of the Air Force are held to the extent of the secondary school curriculum in mathematics (written and oral), physics (oral), Russian language and literature (written).

Entrance exams in secondary aviation schools are held in two subjects: Russian language and literature (written) and mathematics (oral). In addition, candidates from among civilian youth are tested in physical preparation to the extent of requirements of individual norms of the USSR GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex.

Entrance exams are held from 15 July through 5 August. Persons awarded a gold or silver medal on completion of secondary school or who completed a secondary specialized educational institution with an honors diploma take only one exam in mathematics (written or oral) on entering higher military aviation schools. If they pass the exam in this discipline with a grade of "outstanding" they are freed from further exams, but if they receive grades of "four" or "three" they also take exams in the other disciplines presented in the entrance exams. Secondary school graduates awarded the "For special successes in study of individual subjects" honor certificate are freed from taking exams in these disciplines on entering secondary military aviation schools.

The following persons are enrolled in military educational institutions without entrance exams:

Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor; Suvorov school graduates--in higher command schools (with a four-year course of instruction);

Persons who completed secondary schools with a gold or silver medal or secondary specialized educational institutions with an honors diploma as well as graduates of Suvorov military and Nakhimov naval schools--for secondary military schools.

In addition, persons who successfully (with a grade of "good" or "outstanding") completed the first or subsequent courses of civilian universities in specialties corresponding to a given school's profile and who meet other requirements for entry into military aviation schools can be enrolled in the first course of higher and secondary military aviation schools without entrance exams and after an appropriate interview.

First-term and extended-term servicemen who are outstanding in combat and political training (for at least one year) and who have been announced as such in a military unit order are accepted into aviation schools hors concours on condition of a positive result from taking entrance exams. Extended-term servicemen also are accepted hors concours on entering secondary military schools.

Candidates sent for study on unionwide Komsomol passes issued by rayon and city Komsomol committees and unit political departments, and foremost workers and kolkhoz members enjoy a preferential right in competition among school-leavers who received an identical number of points. Graduates of youth military-patriotic schools under military schools, persons from among the civilian youth awarded honor certificates after completion of secondary school, and also those who submitted documents about active participation in school and other circles, olympiads, contests and reviews held by higher educational institutions and by organizations also have a preferential right on entering aviation schools among persons who received an overall identical number of points in exams.

The competitive selection of candidates from among servicemen and the civilian youth is conducted separately in conformity with the overall number of points composed of grades received in entrance exams and the mean arithmetic grade for all disciplines from the document on secondary education.

Periods of training in higher flight schools are four years, and in secondary aviation-technical schools they are three years.

During training cadets are granted a 2-week vacation and a month's leave with free travel each year.

Those who complete school are given the rank of "lieutenant" and "lieutenant technical service" and are issued a unionwide diploma with award of the corresponding rating.

THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCE ACCEPTANCE OF CADETS FOR THE FIRST COURSE

Armavir Red-Banner Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots (352918, city of Armavir, Krasnodar Kray);

Syzran Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots (446007, city of Syzran-7, Kuybyshev Oblast);

Saratov Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots (410601, city of Saratov, p/o [post office] Sokol);

Chelyabinsk Red Banner Higher Military Aviation School for Navigators imeni 50th Anniversary of the Komsomol (454015, city of Chelyabinsk-15).

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

COMMENTARY ON NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE 82'

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 1, (signed to press 13 Dec 82) p 31

[Article by P. Ivanov: "In the Heat of War Hysteria"]

[Text] The militaristic fever in the NATO aggressive bloc continues unabated. While the Soviet Union has once again publicly confirmed its steadfast desire for detente and its peace-loving policy, the drums of war are beating ever louder in the U.S.A. President Reagan announced a new round in the arms race, specifically the development of 100 MX nuclear strategic missiles.

The newspapers are filled with reports of the large-scale military "games" of the North Atlantic Alliance armed forces. Huge maneuvers on land and in the air were conducted under the code name "Autumn Forge 82." In the framework of this military demonstration there were in all more than 20 series of different exercises throughout the entire NATO operating zone--from Cape North in northern Norway to the Mediterranean, from the eastern shores of the Atlantic to the regions adjacent to the borders of the GDR, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries. More than 300,000 soldiers and officers took part in the exercises. The American General B. Rogers, supreme commander of the combined NATO armed forces in Europe, led the exercises.

The primary "military action" theater was Central Europe. The U.S.A.-to-West Germany "air bridge" was used to transfer 19,000 American soldiers and 30,000 tons of equipment and armament to Europe. The troops from beyond the ocean were greeted ceremoniously at the Air Force bases in Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Ramstein. With berets tilted down over their eyebrows, in helmets and with automatic rifles the soldiers proudly and arrogantly descended the steps of the heavy military transport airplanes onto the West German soil, feeling right at home here.

The Pentagon generals try to inculcate and reinforce this feeling of arrogance in the American soldiers. It is the Pentagon that decides how many soldiers and what weapons are to be delivered to the European continent from across the ocean. They are given these rights by two military agreements signed last year between the FRG and the U.S.A. One of these agreements provides for the rearming of the Bundeswehr with new American Pershing-2 missiles, the other provides for "Support in Time of Crisis and in War." The latter agreement gives the U.S.A. the right to transfer in the course of ten

days to the FRG by air ten divisions in addition to the four divisions already there, and also 1,000 military planes.

It is well known that the anti-American mood is growing in the North Atlantic Treaty countries. This mood is also reflected among the individual members of NATO. Therefore American propaganda is attempting in all possible ways to convince the Europeans that the U.S.A. is maintaining its troops in Europe not for the sake of their hegemonic interests, but rather only because of "solidarity" with Europe and for the sake of "saving" Europe from the "Soviet military threat." The participation of the overseas divisions in the Autumn Forge 82 maneuvers was intended to demonstrate the "ability" of the U.S.A. to rapidly reinforce the Atlantic Alliance in case extraordinary circumstances should arise.

In the course of these exercises the territory of the West German Baden-Wurttemberg, Northern Bavaria and Hessen areas were actually in the situation of a forbidden zone. As darkness fell the inhabitants of this area were forbidden to go out into the streets, to "avoid undesirable incidents." In the course of the exercises, however, the "guests" from over the ocean caused considerable loss to the land owners, and there were human casualties as well. And the continuous roar of hundreds of jet airplanes and helicopters gave no rest, day or night, not only to the West Germans but also to the Belgians, Dutch, French and Luxembourgers. The units of the Second and Fourth Combined Tactical Air Groups of the Air Forces of the U.S.A., FRG, England, Canada and other nations participated in the military air exercise. They operated over vast regions. From 1300 to 2000 aircraft sorties were made each day. The West German citizen had something to upset his nerves during those days.

The news paper DIE WELT reported under a bold headline: "Air War for Germany." "This war begins at the USAF air base in Nevada and terminates in Europe, in the immediate vicinity of the zone boundaries." According to the data of AIR FORCE magazine, the U.S.A. has on the European continent at the present time 450 air bases and other permanent installations. And each such American base is a "country within a country." Near the West German city of Stuttgart (Baden-Wurttemberg Lande) there was constructed an airfield, intended specifically for deplaning here of the American soldiers, and also tanks, armored personnel carriers and other military equipment arriving from across the ocean on the heavy military transport airplanes of the Hercules and Galaxy type.

It is not only the FRG that the American generals have their sights set on. The Atlantic Alliance strategists are devoting particular attention to northern Norway, as the region which is closest to the borders of the Soviet Union and a region having great strategic importance. The military airfields in Norway are being hurriedly re-equipped for reception of the F-111 strategic bombers. Extensive combined sea, land and air exercises "Bold Guard" were conducted in the waters of the Norwegian, North and Baltic Seas, and also on the territory of Denmark and in the northern part of the FRG. Fifty thousand military personnel and more than 1,500 tanks and 250 military airplanes and 160 ships participated in these exercises.

We should note that the demonstration of military force has recently taken place in accordance with the "advanced front line" theory, which is "stylish" today at NATO Headquarters. It was not just by chance that the Autumn Forge 82 and the other maneuvers were geographically shifted to the east, toward the borders of the socialist countries.

General B. Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, is a fervent proponent of the "advanced front lines" plans. "Military actions of the NATO troops on enemy territory are an essential part of the 'advanced forward lines' concept," said General Rogers in an interview with the correspondent of the West German paper DIE WELT.

Western information sources noted that in the course of the exercises the spirit of hatred for the Soviet Union and for the people of the other socialist countries was planted firmly among the NATO soldiers. The NATO propagandists continue to tirelessly drum into the heads of their soldiers the idea of the "Soviet military threat," and they call on their soldiers to be ready for combat against "militant communism."

Sabre rattling is intended to serve as a means of military pressure and open intervention in the internal affairs of governments which have for a long time carried out their independent policies and built a new life following a pattern other than the American way. The special outburst of NATO militaristic activity coincides with the failure of the imperialistic plans in regard to the Polish Peoples Republic.

The military demonstration of the imperialists in another provocation with a global goal. This activity is specifically directed toward building up war hysteria in Europe, in order through this commotion to ensure equipping of the European continent with missiles of various types and to transform the nations of the Atlantic Alliance into a nuclear bridgehead for the unleashing of a new war.

All this is leading to firm protests by the public of the European countries and is obliging the Soviet people to watch closely the intrigues of the enemies of peace.

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

U.S. CENTCOM SEEN AS 'INTERVENTIONIST'

PM301545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. Kremenyuk: "Strategy of Threats and Aggression"]

[Text] For many Indian Ocean countries, 1983 began with an unpleasant surprise from Washington--the news of the U.S. administration's decision to create a special U.S. "Central Military Command" or CENTCOM. That command's operational zone covers 19 Southwest Asian and East African countries and extends to the waters of the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea.

Some 11 tactical air squadrons, divisions of the 18th Airborne Corps and three carrier-borne assault groups have been placed at CENTCOM's disposal. Contingents of the interventionist rapid deployment forces are being placed in its charge. As the press has reported, in peacetime the "Central Command" commander formulates plans for "possible wartime operations" and also performs the functions of "military collaboration" with U.S. allies in the Indian Ocean and Southwest Asia region.

With CENTCOM's creation, the Pentagon is trying to close the circle of U.S. "strategic defense" zones around the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. These zones, as is well known, include the "Atlantic" zone where U.S. armed forces, relying on the NATO bloc's joint armed forces, oppose the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces; and the "Pacific" zone where U.S. armed forces threaten the Soviet Union, the DPRK and the Indochinese countries, relying on the military potential of Japan and South Korea. Now the new "Indian Ocean" zone has been created from which the United States also intends to threaten the USSR, relying on its own bases and other military installations in Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman, Somalia, Kenya, Sudan and the Diego Garcia Atoll.

It is clear that CENTCOM's creation poses a direct threat of military attack by the United States, which overtly lays claim to world hegemony, primarily against the Indian Ocean countries. It is here in the Persian Gulf region that the capitalist world's largest oil stocks are located. The Southwest Asian countries are the capitalist market's largest suppliers of nonferrous metals. It is from southern Africa that the United States imports uranium and other strategic raw materials. Complex processes are taking place in countries on which the "Central Command's" sights are trained: There are

revolutionary changes such as in Ethiopia, South Yemen, the DRA and Iran; a sharp and intensive internal struggle between the forces of progress and reaction; and the trailblazing desire of a section of a number of countries' ruling circles to free themselves of excessive U.S. dependence and strengthen their own sovereignty.

Washington's reaction to all this is hostile. And it has replied to the processes occurring in the region's countries by trying to expand and "legitimize" the U.S. armed forces' permanent presence in the Indian Ocean and to categorically threaten the region's governments and peoples with the use of military force.

Washington raised the question of the use of force as far back as 1973 over the Arab oil exporting countries' embargo on oil supplies to the United States and other Western countries during the October War in the Near East. Since, as it turned out, the United States lacked sufficient forces at that time to carry out its threats, the Pentagon began to seek the allocation of vast resources for the creation of such forces. And it obtained them.

In 1977, President Carter signed Directive 18 which instructed the Pentagon to begin the creation of the rapid deployment forces numbering 110,000 men for military operations in Third World countries. Between 1979 and 1980, the period of the Iranian revolution and the U.S.-Iranian crisis, the Pentagon stepped up the creation of those policing forces and set up the headquarters of the rapid deployment force command in Florida.

With the advent to power of the Ronald Reagan administration, even greater significance began to be attached to the issue of training U.S. armed forces for combat operations in developing states. The administration announced the increase of rapid deployment force numbers to 300,000 men and the expansion of their proposed areas of operation.

In this special attention was paid, as before, to Southwest Asia. But whereas the Carter administration counted on implementing its military strategy in that region mainly by using rapid deployment forces based in the United States, the Reagan administration began to view its military tasks there on a different level. As the White House decision to create CENTCOM shows, emphasis is now being placed on expanding and intensifying the permanent U.S. military presence thousands of miles from the United States by means of invasion forces.

Thus the national liberation movement zone and the Asian, African and also Latin American developing countries are again the immediate targets of U.S. imperialism's adventurist strategy as they were during the period of U.S. aggression in Indochina. The Reagan administration's military budget provides for an unprecedented growth in appropriations not just for strategic attack facilities against the USSR and the other socialist countries and not just for medium-range nuclear weapons. A large part of the budget is taken by spending on stockpiling conventional arms which are being widely used in

international crises and conflicts that are being kindled everywhere. There is an increase in appropriations for cobbling together the rapid deployment forces, increasing the navy's ship strength, building large military transport ships and aircraft and training sabotage assault forces. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's recent instructions speak of equipping and training these forces "to carry out a broad range of special operations throughout the world under all circumstances in crises and conflicts of all types."

While pinning increasing hopes on the U.S. invasion forces, the Reagan administration, at the same time, is not abandoning its gamble of using its "most reliable allies" and "loyal friends." Graphic evidence of that was provided, for example, by Israel's aggression against Lebanon thanks to which the United States is expanding its military presence in the Near East. According to Israeli military observer (Z. Shif's) information, the United States "reaped the fruits of Israel's military operation in Lebanon on an even greater scale than Israel itself." Washington gives protection to the South African racists who are organizing armed provocation against the southern African countries and are trying to suppress the national liberation movements. The Pentagon is increasing its military assistance to the bloody Salvadoran regime in its struggle against the country's patriotic forces and has turned Honduran territory into a bridgehead for the armed invasion of Nicaragua by the remaining gangs of Somoza supporters.

All this cannot fail to be noticed in the developing countries, as the speeches of many participants in the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Delhi attest. They pointed directly, for example, to Washington's role in the unleashing of Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The conference participants expressed unanimous support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, Southeast Asia, the Near East and other regions against neocolonialism and racism including Zionism and apartheid.

U.S. military policy and strategy represent a direct threat to the developing states' security. This is also attested by the strategic concepts and guidelines adopted or being formulated by the Pentagon as guidance for the future. They include preparation for "limited wars in distant theaters of military operations" using conventional or tactical nuclear weapons, preparation for carrying out "rapid and effective strikes" with the aim of "punishing" a particular country which has angered Washington and for conducting "special operations" along the lines of "counterinsurgency" wars and so forth.

These concepts and guidelines are acquiring an increasingly specific and ominous character against the backdrop of the U.S. global strategy entitled the "Forward Deployment of Forces." In addition to Western Europe, Japan and South Korea, "forward border areas" is the name that Pentagon chief Weinberger also gives to Pakistan, Thailand, Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Tunisia, Morocco, the Philippines and a number of Latin American countries. It is not hard to see against whom specifically Washington is preparing its military adventures in basing itself on the above-mentioned "forward border areas."

The Pentagon's letters do not hide the fact that they regard potential military actions in particular regions of the developing world, in particular in the Persian Gulf, as the "prologue" to "more extensive" military clashes including between the United States and the USSR, without excluding the possibility of developing such conflicts into world war. The strategy of blackmail, intimidation and aggression with which Washington intends to back up and implement its imperial ambitions in the developing countries is a direct threat to peace and security.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries oppose Washington's aggressive strategy with a constructive program of peace and the strengthening of international security. As the Warsaw Pact states' political declaration says, "The removal of the causes of many conflicts requires the definitive elimination of all vestiges of colonialism and racism and the abandonment of the policy of neocolonialism, oppression and the exploitation of other peoples." No one is allowed to establish "spheres of interests" or "spheres of influence," to use or threaten to use force or to pursue a policy of hegemonism.

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